The Chicago Weekly Tribune.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1875.

## BEECHER.

VOLUME 29.

Counsel read other letters for the purpose of showing the jury what passed between Mr. Besoner and Mrs. Titton at each visit, and said they only offered the excuse of jesiousy to a man who only wanted the opportunity for his infidelities. I deny, said counsel, that in the history of the whole human race have we a similar case of a woman watting such LETTERS TO A CUCROLD EUSBARD. Counsel here quoted from the letter in which she asks her husband to love the Lord Jeeus Christ, and beer patiently with her. The woman who wrote that letter to Theodore Tilton was not an adulteres, but abe was faulty only in that she loved him too well. Had the letter of Dec. 28, 1806, been published, he said, before the "Catherine Gaunt" letter, what color would it have given to the present accusation, though it was written at the time it was admitted ahe was pure? On the 24th of February, 1866, we have a letter beginning: "My darling of darlings," and in which she speaks of her "sin," and Tilton heatens to make accusation of adultery against Henry Ward Beccher. Mr. Tilton writes, in September 1866, regretting his being overcome with worldly-mindedness. In December, 1866, there is another letter from him, in which he says he had been reading "Catherine Gaunt," and that it twined ou jealousy. He expressed the thought that any man was a fool who was a victim of jealousy, and in a few centences afterwards eags.

The state of the control of the cont

was the letter written on the 18th of the same month by Mrs. Thiton, in which

of all the unhappiness which had occurred in the family, which his learned friend on the other side said had been caused by the entrance of "the cold, calculating, and disbolical seducer." She appealed to her husband's better insura, which was planted in his breast by an ever-living God, and which she could not believe was altogether dried up. Counsel quoted further from the letter, in which she urged that they should neither of them allow the shadow of a doubt about each other. In December, 1869, continued Mr. Porter, a year after the death of his son Paul, when he alleges that his wife was the mistress of the honored pastor of Plymouth Church, Tilton writes a letter to his wife, in which he says that her affection to the says that her affection to the says that her affection to the wished he was more worthy of it. When the receptacle containing these letters of his wife was invaded, and these letters, breathing of love and adoration, were published, she believed God would indeed be saleep if he did not overturn the actions and intentions of the invader.

We will now turn, said counsel, to the 17th day

not overturn the actions and intentions of the invader.

We will now turn, said counsel, to the 17th day of October, 1868, for there the issue of this case binges. On the 9th of that month Henry Ward Beacher delivered one of his brilliant addresses in the Academy of Music, and his accusers thought they could safely fix on the next day, the 10th, as the date of the first commission of the act. Counsel could imagine what hunting through almanaes there was for this day, by both Moulton and Tilton, so that there would arise no danger from an alibi. The next date fixed upon was between a Friday evening prayermeeting and the following Sunday, seven years ago, when this crime was said to be committed. Gentlemen, would you believe that this man goes for the first time in his life, at the age of 60, to commit an act of debauchery? In order for Theodore Tilton to wreak vengeance on Henry Ward Beacher, he.

WALKS OVER THE BODY OF HIS WIFE.

Counsel then commented on the witnesses for the defendant, among whom, he said, were fifteen men of eminence and popularity, who transacted business with all parts of fibe world, and

traction and the testimony concerning them took up most of the session.

Mr. Tilton has become accustomed to Judge Porter's impassioned attacks and met them today with perfect self-possession.

(To the Associated Press.)

new York, may it.—Ine herostly City Court-room was more thickly peopled than usual this morning, and all the parties to the suit were present when Judge Porter continued his sum-ming up in the Beecher-Tilton suit. He said he would call the attention of the jury briefly to

THE LETTER OF CONTRITION.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The Brooklyn courtroom was crowded again to-day, and Judge Porter resumed his argument for the defendant, the
Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. He referred to the
"letter of contrition," which was the only
known instance in which a man. had written a
letter to himself. How did it happen? This
man, who was a master in every intellectual department, when he came into Frank Moniton's

NUMBER 33.

It is said that Mrs. Tilton is about to open a summer boarding bouse; will Mr. Tilton and r. Beecher both be boarders?

BOWEN.
THY HE DOESN'T LEAVE PLYMOUTH CHURCH.
Burleigh's " New York Letter to Beston Journal.
The people ask, What does Mr. Bowen want in people ask, What does Mr. Bowen want dymouth Church, where he is so thoroughly ked? Why doese's he take his letter and go tily away? A friend of mine asked Mr. sen that question, the other day, and reced for an answer: "I was a member of mouth Church before Mr. Beecher came. I asked the money to remove his financial emrassments out West. The money came ough me to bring Mr. Beecher on to New it that our people might hear him. Plymouth such has a mission to perform yet. I propose aid in that mission. The church rests on no man. And I expect to be a member of mouth Church after Mr. Beecher has left it."

## THE GRASSHOPPERS.

Alten (Id.) Telegraph, Mey II.

By a reliable gentleman of this city, who has just returned from a trip into the country a few miles from Alton, near Edwardsville Junction, we learn that myriads of a new kind of grasshopper were observed by the roadside moving on masse, but as yet without wings. They were about half an inch in length, and, after a careful examination, our informant pronounces them a new species,—probably the same as have afflicted other portions of the West the past year or two.

Walden, Bureau Co., Ill., May 16.—We are having a very dry, cold spring so far. The early-sown sown small grain will be light, not over one-helf a stand. Unless we have rain soon, all crops will suffer for want of moisture. Corn-planting will be mostly finished up this week.

Special Correspondence of The Chicage Probuse.

KANKAKER, May 17.—The weather has turned

armer, and foliage is developing very fast. The

Section of the Colors of the Color of t

AN ESTIMATE OF THE GRASHOPPER RAVAGES. Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune, LEAVENWORTH, Kan., May 20.—In view of

instances of damage; but to say that the damage is general, is simply unfounded. There are many theories about the probable conduct of these insects; but, among the old settlers, the statements are ununimous that they are not, by any means, so numerous as they were in the spring of 1868, when they did no damage of any moment. About six weeks ago, the grasshoppers first began to "hatch out"; and those now almost covering the earth (cally in spots) are but little, if any, larger than those seen at first. While your grasshopper-action sile the air with millions and billions of these insects, the unvarnished truth is, that none of them dan dy at all, and the opinion prevails among the old and intelligent portions of the people, that they never will be able to.

If the grasshoppers do no more damange in this State than they have in the past six weeks, and no other or greater misfortunes evertake our farmers, the people of Kamass will have greater reason to thank Heaven (or something or somebody) than at any previous period in the history of the State.

Now, then, Mr. Edutor, for the Lord's sake (if you don't respect us), be careful what you say about Kamass. We have had an awful time to get through to grass. Last summer's drought, grasshoppers, and, worse a thousand-fold, the thieves who spread themselves over the country, begging "sid" for our people, nearly "got away with us." Tell the truth about us probably we can stand that.

The agricultural prospects of this State are magnificent; and while we are tarribly alarmed, so far, thank the Lord, we are not burt.

Give your grasshopper-man our compliments, and ask him, if he pleases, to hold up. Very truly,

MOVING EASTWARD.

Give your grasshopper-man our compilishing, and ask him, if he pleases, to bold up. Very truly,

Legemonth (Ran.) Commercial, May 20.

The grasshoppers appear to be moving eastward in numerous bodies. It is said, too, that vast numbers of them are dying. We hope these reports are reliable. In the eastern and western portions of the State they have done but little harm. Wet weather is their greatest foe. Rain is what is most needed to destroy thom or drive them off.

NOBLIGHT HANSAS.

The Commercial has received direct and reliable advices from nearly every county in Northwest Kansas, north of the Kansas Pacific Road and west of Waterville and Clay Centre. The erops is olk public, Washington, and Ottawa counties look fine; and in Jewell, Mitchell, Philips, Osborn, Rooks, Graham, and other Counties, the crops look splendid. Farmers say they never looked better. The bulk of the corn is planted, and much of it is up and looking fine. The farther west, the bester the small grain looks. The acreage sown and planted is unusually large. During the past two weeks copious rains have fallen in all the northwestern counties. A few grasshoppers are to be found as far west as Cloud County, but none to speak of west of that; and in no portion of the country spoken of will the damage amount to much, so far as can now be judged. The "grasshopper region" certainly looks prosperous at this time.

INSLET VS. GRASSHOPPERS.

The following is the latest from I. N. Insley, the plucky Jefferson County man, who proposes to make a fight on the grasshoppers:

ORALOGORA, Kan, May 20.—To the Editor of the Commonwealth; Since my article last Saturday I have been busy catching the young hoppers just hatching out, or those coming from some other quarter. A wave of them struck meto-day that nearly overwhelmed me, but, by hard work and a close application of spade and broom, I was able to save my farm from them, having only lost about half as are se fmilicivel. I only dig holes one spade deep and 6 or inches square, instead of 18 inches as befor

week, traveling pretty well over the State. He says the reports concerning the depredations of the grasshoppers are greatly exaggerated. The corn and wheat where he traveled are The corn and wheat where he traveled are looking splendidly, and, so use his language, "the only place in the State where the grass-hoppers have a corner is Atchison, and they are marching southwest." He states that persons living there say that the grasshoppers are rapidly disappearing, the wet weather having a tendency to kill them.

MISSOURI. A DESTROYING ANGEL.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune. skips about livelier than ever -a destroying

the scourge, and may escape the general devastation. One farmer has already had two corn-crops destroyed this season, and now says that he is going to wait until the hoppers leave before he essays to plant another crop. If Missouri snould be so unfortunate as to have a failure in crops this year, it will cause great destruction and suffering among the poorer classes of farmers, and cause a general stagnation and depression in business generally; while, on the other hand, if the crops turn out any way half-decently, we may expect good times and pleaty all around. What a hero would the man be who could devise the means of ridding the hand of these pests.

THE GOVERNOR'S FLAN.

Gov. Hardin has offered a new plan of demolishing the hand of these pests.

THE GOVERNOR'S FLAN.

Gov. Hardin has offered a new plan of demolishing the hopper. That is to say, he has issued a proctamation designating the 3d of June as a day for people to pray for the obliteration of the insects. He says that Providence is the only thing that can save us from the grasshoppers, and urges upon the people to raise their supplications to the Almighty for relief from their terrible ravages. This is all very well in its way, but it does not savor of anything practical; and, besides, as people say here, why put the time of prayer so far in advance as the 3d of June? By that time, the grasshoppers will have created such have that sattpetre, let alone prayers, will not save us.

OVERIGION AND DESTROYED.

Laurence (Kan.) Journal, May 20.

The spreedmonton of disaster to our neighbors of Missouri from this scourge seems to be but too well founded. Many of the western counties of the State are now completely overrun and devastated by them, and they have commenced their eastward playimage, destroying as they go, and bringing desciation and famine in regions

that locality have hald a meeting and minde arrangements to achiter straw over the ground and burn it. About 2 miles west of here the granshoppers are out m immense numbers. It is hardly possible to destroy them by burning straw over them, from the fact that they do not all hatch at one time. Those which hatched ten days ago have already invaded fields of oats at a distance of 2 or 3 rods, and are eating the leaves. Considerable numbers are hatching at Beigrade. The hoppers are plenty along the roads in Lafayette, but searce any exawhere vacept along the bottoms on the Minnesots River. The work of Dermucrion.

A correspondent of the same paper, from Courtland, says: If the grassboppers have been hatching in this vicinity for the last ten days, and have commenced their work of destruction in good earnest, which you can easily see by examining a few spears of wheat herewith inclosed, which is a fair sample of the damage already done to whole fields of grain, but is at present principally confined to last years breaking, where their eggs were deposited last fall in large numbers. In such places it will be folly to expect a bushel of grain this year. There are some localities, however, that may ercape with a light crop, unless, when the posts begin to fix, they should drop down on the now favored localities and destroy them also. On the sand prairie from Courtland Station west as far as the township extends, the prospect for a crop is very poor, although people are doing everything in their power to save the most favored portions of their crop by burning the prairie grass.

And still another, from Granby, writes: "We have them on the brain, and on the grain, and they are all over this beautiful green prairie—the grasshoppers—and cut and shash wherever it somes hand,"

The editor of the Tribune adds: "The latest stuming up of the grasshopper prospect seems to be that we shall suffer some damage—to what extent cannot now be asfely predicted. The hopeful features of the darshopper, my action prover have fourished for

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribers.

ST. PAUL, May 19.—The grasshoppers are hatching in countiess numbers in the vicinity of Mankato, where faint hopes are entertained of raising crops this year. That section produced 1,000,000 bushels of wheat last year.

1,000,000 bushels of wheat last year.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

"LaCucsex, Wis., May 19.—In answer to numerous inquiries regarding the grasshoppers and crop prospects made along the line of the Southern Minnesota Railroad, reports are received of orn Minnesota Railroad, reports are received of a very encouraging character. The wheat prospects are good, and throughout the two southern tiers of counties generally no anxiety is felt on account of the grasshoppers. They are reported as having abandoned this section of the country, and moved their line from 40 to 60 miles north and northwest. The firm of Lloyd & Clarke, of this city, a few days ago received a box containing some specimen dirt picked up near New Ulm, Minn. The lump—not larger than a teacup—contained over 500 grasshopper-ggs, and to-day the box contains that number of living grasshoppers.

hoppers.

The weather is very fine. Wheat and other grain prospects in this section are most flatter-

THE PIUTE PLAN. Nobrasta City Press.

From our exchanges we learn that the destruction of grasshoppers by fire proves very successful, but that another mode of destruction seems preferable to that of "rounding up" and bursa-

Down in Richardson County a number of

amers have cleared during farms of moppers by this plan. RISHOP CLARKSON'S FORM OF PRA Bishop Clarkson, Episcopal Bishop a and Dakota, has sent out the follow of the clergy of his Diocese, to be re-

received here from a large number of the princi-pal towns in the State the agent of the Associsted Press is able to state authoritatively that ated Frees is able to state authoritatively that there are no ravages in this State by grasshoppers, nor is any danger anticipated. The crops were never in better condition or the prospect for an immense yield more auspicious. A dispatch sent from this city by some Eastern railroad speculator that grasshoppers were de-vouring crops is wholly unasthopped and devoid

aliroad speculator that gramshoppers were de-ouring crops is wholly unauthorized and devoid a fact in any particular.

Special Directle to The Chicago Tribuss.

Shoux City, Ia., May 19.—The weather is fine.

Wheat is looking extremely well all over this

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

McGazzoon, In., May 20.—The wheat crop for many years has not looked as Isvorable in Clayton, Fayette, Winneshiek, Allamakee, and ad-

Iowa Crry, Is., May 22 .- Recent

interscock producing countries in the world, does not possess a solitary veterinary surgeons of any account or reputation, except a few who have immigrated, and have been born and educated in foreign countries. All the civilized nations of Europe possess and support one or more schools or colleges in which a thorough instruction is given in veterinary medicine, and in all the various branches of science directly related to the same. The first institution of that kind was founded as early as 113 years ago, by Claude Bourgelst, in Lyons, in France; and other institution soon followed, in Alfort (1765), m Vienna (1777), in Copenhagen (1773), in Hanover (1778), Berlin (1786), in London (1790), Mumch (1790), etc. At present even poor Greece and semi-barbaric Turkey and Egypt have their veterinary colleges. The civilized nations of olden times had their prominent veterinary writers and practitioners. The anelest Greeks had their Xenophon, Apertus, Hippocrates, and many others; and ancient Rome had her Marcus Portius Cato, her Columella, and others; while America, with all her inventions, intelligance, and progress, cannot boast of any pative veterinary writer whose literary producintelligence, and progress, cannot boast of any native veterinary writer whose literary produc-tions will go down to the next generation.

What may be the causes of THE NEGLECT OF VETERINARY SCIENCE IN This is a question worth to be investigated. Is it that veterinary science is superfluous in this country? One should think it is not. American borses, and American cattle, sheep, and pigs, are just as liable to become diseased as those of Europe. Epizootic and contageous diseases of different kinds make their appearance vary very correct spread appearance.

pigs, are just as hable to become diseases as those of Europe. Epizootic and contageous diseases of different kinds make their appearance every year, spread sometimes to an alarming extent, and do, in a great many cases, much more damage than they ever could do in Europe, for the disease, once broken out, can be checked only with much more difficulty than in the latter country. Sporadio diseases, particularly such as have their source in the influences of domestication and concentrated husbandry, are, it must be admitted, less frequent in this country than on the other side of the Atlanta, because in America the keeping of live stock, as a general rule, is less at variance with Nature than in the densely populated countries of the Old World; farm animals in America enjoy more liberty, are more less confined in stables, and receive food that is more congental to their nature, and, in snapyinstances, less artificially prepared for consumption and digestion. Still, even sporadic discases, though a little less frequent from year to year in the same degree in which the population increases, and in which, as a consequence, farming becomes more concentrated. An absence of increases among live stock, therefore, caunot be the cause of America being yet without a good veterinary school. Perhaps the cause consists in want of intelligence among the farmers and stock-raisers of the country, who, maybe, do not appreciate the services of a veterinary surgeon, whenever he has an occasion, and seems to appreciate highly the value of veterinary seieme. This seems to be the cause only to a very limited extent, or rather only in a certain direction. The average farmer seems to be very anxious to avail himself of the services of a veterinary surgeon, whenever he has an occasion, and seems to appreciate highly the value of veterinary science. Still, it is true, he has not much confidence in the majority of those persons who style themselves veterinary scrience has received so little attention in this country.

In America, the defend

From the Little Globe we learn that in Borado Precinct, Richardson County, they have adopted the plan of the Paute Indians. The method is, to take two boards about 15 feet long and from 12 to 29 inches broad and place them where the grasshoppers are thick, placing the boards in the shape of a Veleaving a small opening and for the V. Then dig a hole at this opening and dut a half-bushel measure in it. You can then drive the grasshoppers into the V and into the hole. It is said that they will not jump over the boards, and when secured in the measure they can be burned. A farmer down at Oscaloosa, Kan., by the name of Ingley, writce to the Atchison Champion, and says he has tried this plan with great success, and recommends all the

## THE NORTHWEST.

Elgin has now eleven saloons in place of thirty ast year. High liceuse reduces the number.

Eigh has now eleven saloons in place of thirty last year. High license reduces the number.

The revival of the cutrages in Williamson County is generally noticed in the country press, and Gov. Beveridge is urged to use the money at his disposal for, the capture and punishment of the outlaws.

When a Blocmington man receives a blow on one check he doesn't strike back, or turn the other check, or even wish that he were dead. He just observes that he is a Christian, and calls for the police.

When a citizen dies in Bureau Counts, the newspapers remark that there is "Auother old landmark gone." The afflicted family is usually given a supply of toweis and soap to prevent the recurrence of so dreadful a calamity.

A creek near Wyoming, in Stark County, rose some 16 feet within an hour on Friday night, and carried away the trestle-work of the Peoria Bailroad bridge at that point. The damage has been repaired by this time. The rise was unexpected, and unusual for that part of the country.

The Ottawa Academy of Sciences, although feebly supported, is one of the most deserving bodies of the kind in the State. They occury a room 60 by 60, and have about an equal number of specimens with the Chicago Academy of Sciences. The Academy received last year about, 500 specimens, consisting principally of fossils, minerals, and historical relics.

Mr. David Hadley, a citizen of Osco Township, Henry county, came year near taking his last up.

Mr. David Hadley, a citizen of Osco Township Henry county, came very near taking his last up the other day. He took the wrong bottle from the shelf, and instead of an ante-dinner mp of the usual illiest tonic, refreshed himself with the fluid extract of belladons. He at once intorviewed a physician, but became unconnections and remained so till next day. He is recovering.

remained so till next day. He is recovering.

On Tuesday night, Frank Peabody, of Parton, Ford County, upon whose testimory Joseph Bassett was convicted of selling liquor without a license, was summoned from his bed by the emissary of a mob, and notified that he must leave the city on the next train, or take the consequences. He followed the advice. When it became noised around that he had been driven from the city, the Mayor offered a reward of \$20 for the arrest of any parties implicated in the act, and a public meeting held in Clark's Hall, in which the expelling of Peabody was generally and freely condemned, and a set of resolutions passed denouncing the mob-spirit, and the liquor traffic. The affair created great excitement.

Dubuque is to have a military company. Perhaps it may get an army renaion in time.

Pray for the Iowans! The Woman's Suffrage Convention have resolved to hold 100 county conventions in this State next year.

The whisky men of Council Bluffs assisted in the glorification over the decision of Judge

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

In from One to Twenty Minntes

NOT ONE HOUR

Radway's Ready Relief IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN. It was the first and is the

# Only Pain Remedy

In from One to Twenty Minutes, Radway's Ready Relief

WILL APPORD INSTANT EASE

HEALTH! BEAUTY

DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILIAN RESOLVENT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt. THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

DR. RADWAY'S Regulating Pills

FORTUNE'S

How the Busines

Where the Gran

treet, and numerous agen through the city, with a lar. The business was carried of licity; advertisements of appeared in the papers, the poured in their money, and rene for the lottery men. It the goadings of the press, cinded to notice what was un-the lettery shops were "p-the police again estilled down ment. The lottery men, he Chicago hy far the

were only temporarily cure

A PAR MORE SER

to their business was inter
inhibition of the press fre while in atmost

Twenty Minutes.

ONE HOUR Advertisement need any one

s Ready Relief E FOR EVERY PAIN

ain Remedy

to Twenty Minutes

's Ready Relief

R AND AGUE.

TH! BEAUTY

RADWAY'S

AT BLOOD PURIFIER

MPORTANT LETTER.

R. RADWAY'S ulating Pills

FORTUNE'S WHEEL.

How the Business is Flourishing in Chicage.

Where the Grand Central Office Is Located.

Ingenious Arrangements for Avoiding Intrusion.

Cathering of the Claus to Hear the Numbers.

Location of a Few Subsidiary Policy-

thing over a year ago the lottery business as a flourishing institution in this city, having, a slegantly fitted up central office on Monroe red, and numerous agencies scattered about rough the city, with a large body of runners. through the city, with a large body of runners. The business was carried on with great publicity; advertisements of results of drawing appeared in the napers, the fo dish and ignorant poured in their money, and everything was serons for the lottery men. Instigated thereto by the gosdings of the press, the authorities concluded to notice what was under their noses, and the lottery shops were "pulled." That done, the pulce again settled down to placid contentment. The lottery men, however, had found Chicago by far the richest field for their peculiar enterprise in the whole country and did not intend to relinquish it. Accepting the hint given by the police, the business was thenceforth earried on with such small amount of secrees as was necessary to escape the detectives, and the proportions of their business was vere only temporarily curtailed.

detectives, and the proportions of their business were only temporarily cursailed.

A FAR MORE SERIOUS CREEK
to their business was interposed by the judicial inhibition of the press from the publication of their advartisements or reports of drawings, but, notwithetanding this drawback, a large traffic in lottery tuckets is carried on in this city. But in almost every bar-room one of their being on sale, and one readily find a dealer when investigated the police remain in dignorance and the good-natured patrol-lpunges in front of the policy shop and ax-

changes greetings with the runners. is marvelous, but it would seem to any one unacquainted with the flourishing condition of the lottery business, that even folly could not take that form. The gaming table affords hundreds of chances of gaining large sums of money where the lottery affords one. The principle on which lotteries are conducted is about as follows: A large number of fools, say 10,000, put money into the hands of a company of aharpers, for the privilege of drawing lots for half of what they pay out. The gamblers game of keno is very similar to lotteries in principle, but the jamblers are not such acconscionable rascale.

Besides the regular lottery business there is a smaller species of lottery carried on to bring the opportunity to gamble in these chances within the range of the poorest. The schemes of these vary, but the following specimen will explain their character: Every morning and afternoon seventy-five numbers are pisced in the wheel of a lottery in Louisville, thus giving two drawings a day. The seventy-five numbers to be put in are known to the agents here who issue 25-cent tiskets for the option of selecting five numbers within the range of the seventy-five. When the drawings take place twelve numbers are drawn, and are telegraphed to all the different agencies. The person holding a 25-cent ticket sho has named as many as three numbers of those drawn receives 55, winning ninetsen times the amount of the stake. If the fivel investing his money should make some inquiry as to The same of chargements is made add

His GHANGES OF WINNING, the scheme is explained something after this fashion: If the requirement was to name one number out of seventy-five with only one drawing, the adverse odds would be seventy-four, but as there are swelve numbers drawn, the cdds are reduced to 12.74 or 6 1-6 against the person betting that a certain number will be drawn. As three numbers are to be samed, the odds are increased to 18½; but as the person betting names five numbers, the drawing of three of a bich will gain the prize the odds are

odds are increased to 18½; but as the person betting sames five numbers, the drawing of three of which will gain the prize, the drawing of three of which will gain the prize, the odds are again reduced. Thus, since the offer of the lottery dealer is to give \$5 for 25 cents,—that is, 19 for 1.—the scheme is a good one for the person betting, for, as between the lottery-dealer and himself, the odds are slightly in his favor.

THE FALLACT of the showe reasoning will be apparent to any person of average intelligence, but with the ignorant negroes, who are the chief parcoss of this scheme, it goes down readily. By going through the calculation of the real value of the chance, the edds against the purchaser of the tieset are found to be as \$3 to 1, while the prize offered is only 19 times his share of the invest-

be altogether concealed from them.

THE CENTRAL OFFICE

of the Lonieville lottery is in the most frequented section of the city, and the character of the
business is very thinly disguised. It is located
in Cobb's Building, No. 124 Dearbors street,
near Madison, coonyring rooms on the third
floor. Mr. S. B. Coob, the ewore of the building, has a large number of rooms vacant, and
receives a good heavy rental for those let the
lotter; wan. Of course he does not know their
business. The location is one suitable to realeatate offices, and there are some in the building, so that Mr. E. Dodd, who is the head manof the loctery business, finds a good cover in
dubbing himself

mat. First 100 Mr.

mad putting that designation on his stre. He
has an onter office in which to receive any
one who might chance to stray in with
business being carried on in certain inner offices
which none but the initiated can entar. On the
same foor, and indeed in the office next to him,
there are regular real estate dealers, and, so far
as outward appearances go, there is nothing to
excite suspicion, unless one should for some
reason hang about the premises for some length
of time, when he would see numbers of dubous
individuals going in and out of E. Dodds office,
making their entrance in a familiar and knowling
may, as iff their visits were undarastood and expected. These visitors are of all clauses, from
fashy swells to shabbily-dressed negroes, whose
appearance would not recommend them as realestate purchasers, him who seem perfectly at
home at E. Dodds "real-estate office."

On the door of 33 at the end of the passare,
on a glass panel, is the inscription "E. DoddReal Estate." No. 23 communicates with 24 and
25, which are really one room, and which is the
central office for the lottery business in this
city.

The reportor, is the ourse of his investiga-

city.

The reporter is the course of his investigations, thought he would like to inquire about some slightle real estate, and

Depring the door of 23 and walking in the room was found to be vacant, the only pieces of furfitture in it being a dusty table at the window and a lounge at the end of the room. There were no many or papers about, and the usual surroundings of real estate offices were antirely lacking. The reporter med time to look about him before E. Podd came bouncing it from the other room, saying. What do you want? in a quick, sharp way, quite unlike the survey manner of a real estate offices were manner of a real estate. On inquiring, for bargains in real estate, the reporter was informed that he had sone to offer just then. The reporter then inquired for a mythical friend, who, it had been stated to him, could be found at 18, and in a casual way saked Mr. Dodd who escupied 25. Mr. Dodd said there was nobody in 25; wanted to know who had told the inquirer that his friend was at 23, and grew so nervously curious that the reporter was embarranced by his quantions and fook his leave.

IR. DODD

is a nice-looking man with florid complexice, and a fine jet mustache. He wears a fashionable, dark-gray plaid coat and rest, with trousers of a lighter shade, but in making his statements he does not follow the illustrious example of the Father of his Country. The reporter went around to door No. 25, and, looking through a crack it a purel, was attained that complex with office furniture, and nearly cappeted. A long table extended in front of the windows for convenience in sorting lottery lickeds. Bendies the sutrance from No. 23 would come in front of it, was a counter with high plass screem as ma bank or broker office. There were several persons entange from No. 23 would come in front of the windows for convenience in sorting lottery lickets. Bendies the Louisvilla lottery, is a very probable that the Havan and Missouti lotteries are also worked in his place, and that a large policy bedieses the Louisvilla

Dold was already and countried be not make the country of the country and another the country and another the country and another the country and another the country and policy-shops about the country and the country an

MARINE DISASTERS.

Full Particulars of the Loss the Schiller.

Statements of Surviving Officers and

115 Lives.

THE SCHILLER.

STATEMENTS OF PASSENGERS AND OFFICERS.

The last English papers contain long reports of the loss of the Schiller, with many statements by survivors. All the reports coincids in asserting that much confusion prevailed, and all further agree in describing the conduct of Capt. Thomas in the crises that followed the wrack as gallant and devoted.

Silas Hexter, a second-cabin passenger from New York, states that two days out, but weather and rain set in, and continued without intermistion. On the fatal Friday a heavy for came dows, growing thicken. The ship kept at full speed, with the sails up, till 8:30 p. m., when she was reduced to half speed, a rate maintained till 9:30. "The fog, all this time was so thick that we could hardly see our hands before our eyes. Then the bell was rung again," and just as the bell rang I heard the ship wife on the rocks and felt her bumping." A great many of the male

bell rang I heard the chip stike on the rocas and felt her bumping." A great many of the male passongers were then on deck, looking for land which they had expected to eight at 8 o'clock; the women and children were below. He describes a scane of panic, women and children acreaming and running about, and on deck "enumber of people were screaming and bellowing." He jumped into one boat, whence he was driven by those already in it, and on trying to enter another, was told to let go or his hands would be cut off. Finally he got into another with seven men, the fall was cut, and after some

with seven men, the fall was cut, and after some difficulty they righted her and baled her out. They kept rowing about the ship until 6 o'clock in the morning. He says:

"All this time the fog was very thick, and we could see nothing but hights in the cabin of the ship. All the while the sersaming was hearteneding, but we could see nobody on board. The cries for help lasted till about 4 o'clock. The last that I heard, and which I shall never forget, was the voice of a hits child, who was, as well as I could tell, in the first cabin. It was about 5 o'clock, when the lights in the cabin and all the others except that at the meathead went out. Mixed with the hearttending screams we heard was the loud creaking of the ship as wave after wave broke upon her, the reports of which sounded like thunder. We continued round the abip till about 6 o'clock, when the foremast with the hight fell, and then see could see bothing more of the vessel, though we could hear the water breaking over her, and could see the spray dash ever the hull, the masts and the chimneys having then all disappeared. The fog by this time had cleared somewhat, and we could see about 30 or 40 vards."

About 7 o'clock they picked up two men who were floating; at 8 they heard a steamer and and children first in the boats, and there were several of them in the first boat lowered, but it was capaised.

Charles Fraham, of Davenport, Ia., one of the

was capsised.

Charles Fraham, of Davesport, Is., one of the two men picked up, was on board till 4 o'clock.

Charles Fraham, of Davesport, Is., ons of the two men picked up, was on board till 4 o'clock. He last saw the Captain between I and 2, "very calm, and trying so make the people keep so." Half an hour after the vessel sirned, the waves began to wash over her and carry away passengers. At 4 he was ewept off, but secured a door and argus after the same time and drowned.

Simon Jensen, the chief boatswain, stated that the Schiller struck about 10 o'clock. At 10:30 he get out his boas with five men, and left the ship, At 11:30 he took eleven men and one woman, Mrs. Jones. from the lifeboat, which was sinking and unmanageable. He adds:

"Mr. Pullen, the Third Officer, was amongst those reacued from the lifeboat. There was a great rush for the boats, but I cannot say much about what passed on board, because mine was the first boat to leave the ship. The Captain did all he could though it was little impression ha could make on the frightened passengers, who crowded up the hatchways. The sea was mon, very high when the Schiller struck, but increased very much afterwards, and scores of some and children must have been washed overboard during the night. When the foremast went there were about thirty-five in its rigging, and only five of them, were saved, the Fourth Officer amongst thom. Things were made worse on heard the ship by the tide tising, and systually the entire hull was submerged.

Mr. Henry Stern, first-calin passenger, states that the position of the "west loves day the tentile in the position of the "west loves and they could see the Bishop's Rock light. Some ten

spot there was no opportunity to save life."

A telegram from St. Mary son Monday evening, the 10th, thus describes the first visit to Scilly:

"The voyage was sadly eventful. Just past the Bundlestone small pieces of wreck were met with, and shortly afterwards a mail-bay of New Zealand papars was recovered. Proceeding on the wreck increased, until suddenly the order to stop was given. A dead body had been sighted. A boat was lowered, and the body of a man, who, judging by his clothes, was formerly steward of the Schiller, was brought on board. A life-belt was still attached to the body. One hundred and forty dollars were found in the pockets. Two more bodies were sighted, but the boat failed to reach them. At Scilly we found all the masts with their fage half-mast high, and a heavy gloom seemed to be settled over the isles. St. Mary's pier was crowded. Close by, in a spacious court-ward, preparations ware being made for the decent interment of bodies that had come ashore. The funeral was singularly impressive. All business was suspended, and the whole of the inhabitants attended. The islands cannot beaut of bearse or mourning coach, and to have carried by hand thirty-seven bodies would have been more than the limited male population of St. Mary's could have accomplished. And yet the spectacle was exceedingly solemn. It moved the stoutest to tears. The coffins were borne on little two-wheeled carts drawn by the shaggy penies of the island. Each pony was led and so slowly did the procession move in single file, that it was long were the thirty-seventh cart passed out of the spacious courtyard. All the coffins were painted black, and every one was hestreum with flowers gathered from the blooming gardens of the Scillomisms. Though far away from the painted without some token of loving care. Here Reidere, one of the saved, followed behind the coffin containing the bodies of his wife and child. Around one coffin were gathered the Good Templars of the island; some token found on the body revealed to them that the dec

ship, he had to use main force to clear himself of thom.

The engueers and stokers did a very pincky thing. After the ship had struck they went below, shut off steam and put out the fire so as to prevent an explosion. Perhaps this goes some way to explain how it is that ne ungineer and only one stoker is amongst those saved.

Beveral made the mistake of lashing themselves to the iron masts and rigging, so that when the masts went the people were carried to the bottom without any chance of rising. Mr. Stern, one of the salcon-passengers saved, had lashed himself by a slip-knot, and when he felt the mast going he released himself. Notwithstanding this he was carried to the bottom, but, being free, he soon rose, and, fortunately, cleas to a life-bucy and a spar, with which he supported himself till picked up by the boat of St. Agues.

THE GOTHENBURG THE GOTHENBURG.
WARDE OF AN AUSTRALIAN STRAMSHIP.
The steamship Gothenburg left Port Darwin on the 10th of February, bound for Adelaide, South Australia, having on board about 100 passengers and a crew of thirty-seven. The weather was fine till the 24th, when it became misty. The sea was high all day, a strong wind was blowing, and the vessel was making an unprecedented voyage with all steam up and sail set. At 6:15 p. in the sea unddenly became smooth, though the wind continued fresh as ever. The Captain was just coming up from diner—the first meal he had not taken on the bridge for saveral days—when the ship can on coral covers. was just coming up from dinner—the first meal he had not taken on the bridge for several days—when the ship ran on a coral reof about 35 miles from Cape Upstart sending three parts of her leogth ashore. Sail was lowered and efforts made to seer off. but in vain. With the turn of tide as 11 p. m. these were renewed, the cargo having been shifted, but these proved equally unanocessful. At 3:30 a. m. the suprimes gave way. All night the wind had been freshening and the see rising, but the reef broke the seas, and there would probably have been no foss of life had not the wind verred to northwest at 3 o'clock, bringing in a sea, that broke over the vessel. The two portboots were lowered, each with four men, but cauld not be kept sloneside, and were washed away. Their crews made land in safety. There was very little or no confusion on board, though a high sea was running and threatening to wash over the ship, and a storm of ram, lightning, and thunder was raging with tropical fury. The passengers had collected near the bridge, and some had lashed themselves to the rigging. The see rose and just before daybreak, began to sweep over the vessel, each wave carrying off a victim or two of the weaker ones. The ladies had been placed in the life-boat, which was about to be launched, when an immense see awen to ver the Gottenburg and carried every living soul away save those in the fore-rigging. The see rose and the masses of men and gomen struggling for life. "Mrs. Osterman," says a survivor, "was the only woman who seized the life-boat. She caught hold of the life-boat was swamped and the quarter-boat upset. The sea around was a mass of men and gomen struggling for life. "Mrs. Osterman," says a survivor, "was the only woman who seized the life-boat. She caught hold of the life-boat for a tooking on painfully, unable to assist her. I saw more of them recovered the ship with the backwash. They remained on the rigging till the morning of them recovered the ship with the backwash. They remained on the rigging till the morning

TREE-PLANTING IN MINNESOTA

No. 10. Hortense 3d, G, M. Blossom, \$250. No. 11. Lilian; ne sale. No. 12. Lilian 2d and calf. Campbell & Chase, Wes

No. 45. Lady Gray Stb, Gen, Singleton, Quincy, III.;
No. 46. Alice Bates 3d, S. W. Jacobs, 2100.
No. 39. Herier caif. sold with No. 12.
No. 39. Lorretius, A. Ludlow, Monros, Wis.; 2500.
No. 31. Lord Wetherby, G. M. Biosson, 250.
No. 32. Highland Star, John Whitsell, 5183.
No. 34. Clauds Wetherby; in the sale.
No. 35. Highland Prince, George Hammond, Lagrand, Marshall County, Ia.; 2100.
No. 36. Hashard Drince, George Hammond, Lagrand, Marshall County, Ia.; 2190.
No. 36. Hashard Drince, George Hammond, Lagrand, Marshall County, Ia.; 2190.
No. 36. Lord Wetherby; No. 2100.
No. 36. Lord Wetherby; No. 2100.
No. 36. Lord Wetherby, S. W. Jacobs; 2150.
No. 37. Maj. Wetherby; S. W. Jacobs; 2150.
No. 40. Red Duko, C. S. Barolay, Wast Liberty, Ia.; 3178.
No. 41. Duke of Highland, Campball & Chasse, West Liberty, Ia.; 5500.
No. 42. Lucrotius, J. G. Mesk, Columbia, Ia.; 385.
No. 43. A bull calf, not sold.

105.
No. 44. A bull calf; not sold.
The following is a summary of the sale: Number of cows sold, 29; total amount of sale, \$20,095; average price, \$624; number of bulls sold, 11; total amount of sale, \$2,590; average price, \$218. Grand total amount of sale, \$22,485; grand average price, \$562.

Sale of the J. P. Samborn Herd.
Another sale of thoroughbred short-horn estile took place Thursday afternoon at Dexter Park, the herd sold being that of J. P. Sanborn, of Port Huron, Mich. The sale was conducted under a large tent which had been erected to shield the audience from the sun. It also proved useful in preserving them from the storm which came up about half-past 3. A large number of stock-breeders were present, and the competition on most of the herd was brink. The prices obtained for the most variety and the record. The following is a complete record of the sale:

COWS AND REFERS.

No. 1. Duchess of Huron, John R. Craig, Edmonton,
Canada; 24,508.

No. 3. Duchess of Springwood, John R. Ceale;
31,509.

No. 5. Third Duchess of Glester, Wave & McGoodwin, Danville, Ky.; 5800.

No. 5. Lady Washington, Campbell Chass, West Libsty, La. 5250. No. 5. Lady Washington, Campball Chase, West Liberty, Ia.; \$250.

No. 6. Michigan Beauty and calf, T. Hickman, Ashland, Mo.; \$359.

No. 7. Wastell's Michigan Beauty 1st, Milton Briggs, Kellogg, Ia.; \$405.

No. 8. Michigan Beauty 2d, W. H. Boss, fahland, Mo.; \$250.

No. 9. Imperial Wastell's Red Grizzy and heifer calf, S. W. Jacobs, West Liberty, Ja.; \$420.

No. 10. Wastell's Grizzy 1st, R. Osliey, Kswance, Mich.; \$500. No. 10. Wastern Grand John Lind 7th, T. Hick-Mich.; \$500. No. 11. Mastra. Wastell's Jenny Lind 7th, T. Hick-man Ashland, No.; \$500. No. 12. Wastell's Jenny Lind 8th, S. W. Jacobe, West Liberty, 1s.; \$500. No. 13. Jenny Lind 9th, W. H. Bass, Ashland, No.;

200.

No. 47. Ella Clyde and bull calf, A. O. Boggs, vinceton, III.; \$225.

No. 48. Ella Clyde 21, S. W. Jacobs, West Liberty;

No. 52, Litile Clyde 3d, Promes II.; \$210. No. 53, Carris Clyde, James Mix, Kankaskes; \$175, No. 54, Neatness 5th, John Whitsitt; \$175, No. 55, Neatness, James Mix, Kankaskes; \$220, No. 64, Caroline 2d, James Mix, Kankaskes; \$130, No. 57, Caroline 2d, James Mix, Kankaskes; \$135, No. 58, Caroline 2d, James Mix, Kankaskes; \$135, No. 68, Betty, H. G. Little, Grinnell; \$185, No. 69, Highland Lady and bull call, Milton Briggs, No. 59. Highland Lady and buil calf, Mitton Briggs, Kellogg, Ia.; \$455. No. 69. Highland Lady 2d, W. Sieddeth, Red Oak, Iows; \$200. No. 61. Highland Lady 3d, J. D. Downer, Marshall-town, Ia; \$260. No. 62. Highland Lady 4th, James Poggs, Lincoln;

73. Daisy's Duke; H. G. Little; \$100. 76. Duke of Millington, L. W. Hollingsworth. ort, Ill.; \$200. 77. 3d Duke of Millington, Albert Crans, Kan-

Saturday afternoon as Dexter Park, the stock disposed of being from the Excelsion hard of Joseph B. Shelby, proprietor of the Excelsion farms at Shamon, Carroll County, in this State. The following is a list of the cattle sold and

No. 7. Roan Beauty and caif, James Mir, Kantrakee; 3233.

No. 8. Garcia 3d, C. 7. Fry; 3303.

No. 9. Rose 9th, David Shelly, Knoxville, O.; 2059.

No. 10. Rose of Carroll, David Shelly; 3500.

No. 11. Rose 20th, B. W. Jacoba, Wast Liberty, Ia.; 2500.

No. 12. Thermadale Beauty 2d, B. Fingrie & Same, Blairstown, Ia.; 3500.

No. 12. Christmas Queen, Alexander Charles, Geder Rapida, Ia.; 2500.

No. 14. Duchess Excelsior, C. J. Fry; 3776.

No. 15. Ritiah Maid, C. J. Fry; 2176.

No. 16. Ritiah Maid, C. J. Fry; 2176.

No. 17. Sunie, D. Eichholtz; 2.50.

No. 18. Varico Staright, D. Eichholtz; 2710.

No. 19. Julia, E. L. Davidson; 5400.

No. 20. Dairy Maid, Robert Miller, Wast Liberty, Ia.; 2500.

No. 32, Mabel, D. Pingree & Son, Blairstown, Ia.;

No. 34. Bridsgroom's Fairy, W. M. Spencer, 111; 233.

No. 35. Musa, E. L. Davidson; 1225.

No. 35. Lady Courtiand 3d, Col. J. Scott; 1250.

No. 37. Carnation, C. J. Fry; 1200.

No. 38. Bells of Harrison 1st and salf (No. 96), D. Venght, Bailyville, Ill.; 5489.

No. 39. Bells of Harrison 3d, D. Venght; 1119.

No. 40. Bells Befford, J. L. Moore; 1209.

No. 41. Bed Fanny, D. Venght; 1209.

No. 42. Lady Nilsson; no sale.

No. 43. Fewn 2d. George Hammend, Lagrand, In.; 1209.

No. 29. Gertrude, J. H. Spiers & Son, Telula, III.; \$159.
No. 10. Venus, James P. Sanborn, Peri Huron, Mich.; \$1.940.
No. 51. Eva Sh. R. Miller; \$230.
No. 52. Leite, D. Vonghi; \$233.
No. 53. Savah Ann, D. Richholtz; \$224.
No. 54. Violette, S. W. Jacoba; \$224.
No. 55. Leila, C. J. Fry; \$309.
No. 56. Ruby 16th, C. J. Fry; \$378.
No. 57. Ruby 17th, C. J. Fry; \$289.
No. 58. Ruby 19th. D. Eichholtz; \$780.
No. 58. Ruby 19th. D. Eichholtz; \$780.
No. 59. Ledy Geneva, C. J. Fry; \$460.
No. 58. Levy Eth. Campbell & Chassa; \$460. No. 75. Mass Marion, E. L. Devrenon; sees. No. 78. Belle, D. Yought; \$265. No. 79. Fancy Saladiu 2d, Alexander Charles; No. 80. Constance 7th, E. L. Davidson; \$425. No. 81. Selle of Beachland 4th, C. J. Fry; \$270. No. 82. Kitty Clyde 5th, Alexander Charles; \$19

96. 19th London Duke of She

JOHN HORNE.

THE REVOLUTION.

While we are in all parts of the couparing to celebrate the centennial of Aindependence, it will be well to bear in principal battler by which that indep

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

8.00 Weekly, ) year... 8 1-6 8.00 Five copies..... 14.00

## The Chicago Tribune

Wednesday Morning, May 26, 1875.

THE WHISEY FRAUDS. We feel authorized to say that the Sec-etary of the Treasury, in his efforts to break up the fraudulent practices of the Whisky Ring, and in his determination to prosecute and punish to he full extent of the law all Ring, and in his determination to prosecute and punish to the full extent of the law all those found guilty, especially the officers of the revenue, will have the cordial approval and unlimited support of President Granx. Any guilty person who puts any hope of escape from legal prosecution upon the President's interference with the execution of the law by the Secretary of the Treasury, is certain to be disappointed. There will be no such interference, no matter how strongly it may be urged by persons who, in ordinary political matters, are regarded as friends of the administration.

There is at this time a remarkable struggle mong the manufacturers and dealers in pirits. These are divided into two classes: the honest and the dishonest. The dishonest are just now in trouble; an honest and rigilant Secretary of the Treasury, sustained vigilant Secretary of the Treasury, sustained by an henest and vigilant Attorney-General, proposes to administer the Revenue laws in the interest of the Government, and not in the interest of a few dishonest revenue officers. Taxes are levied for public revenue, and not for the benefit of Collectors, Storekeepers, Gaugers, rectifiers, and distillers; and where these violate the law, resorting to ibery and corruption, and to forgery and ise swearing, they are to be prosecuted and mished as any others committing criminal

anufacture and sale of spirits are those who an honest business, pay their taxes, and ther buy or sell fraudulently. The tax on neither buy or sell fraudulently. The tax on whisky is 90 cents a gallon. The profit on whisky which dishonestly escapes taxation, after paying the shares to the revenue officers, sabout 55 cents per gallon, or \$550 on 1,000 allons. When whisky is made and sold by he millions of gallons, the loss to the Government and the income of the dishonest ficials and the profits of the operators assume gigantic proportions. The tax on a million of gallons of spirits is \$900,000. If ficers, \$350,000; to the distillers or rectifiers, \$550,000. The man who can manufacture whisky which sells at whole-sale at \$1.15 per gallon, and pays no tax exsale at \$1.15 per gallon, and pays no tax except an average of 35 cents to the revenue officers, has a decided advantage over the honest manufacturer, who sells at the same price and pays the whole tax. He has a margin of 55 cents a gallon, on which he can command the market to the exclusion or loss of the honest distiller. The man who pays \$1,000 for revenue stamps, and can so handle as to cover ten thousand, gallons of is, can control the market at an immense

dessing-cases and Saratoga trunks to another hotel, where, it is presumed that essential ingredient of true hospitality, genuine rotgut, is not lacking. This step would seem to have been precipitated by the discovery that the Chiefs will be compelled to remain in Washington for some weeks, awaiting the arrival of Young-Man-Arana-F-His-Horses, who has been sent for, and without whose presence and assent Black Hills cession cannot be negotiated.

THE CASE OF MES. LINCOLN. herself to all visitors and friends, and became a victim to hysteria, accompanied by various apprehensions, of which destitution, poverty, and absolute want were the more violent. A gentleman of this city, one of the warmest personal friends of her husband, succeeded in obtaining an interview, and then free access obtaining an interview, and then tree access to her at all times. During a period of more than a year, during which he visited her, mainly at her special request, she never failed to begin the interview with a minute detail of the events of that fatal Friday on which her husband was murdered. This same story was repeated at every interview, and almost in the exact words each time. It had engrossed her mind to the exclusion of all other things past and present, except the gloomy apprehension that she was reduced to want. At last, he proposed that she leave receive friends, and have some cares to divert her mind. She at last consented, and he states that during the few months in which the house was purchased, and she was engaged in furnishing it, and thus had active employment, she was comparatively happy, and had shaken off the terror and wretchedness which had previously afflicted her. But when this business was completed, when there was nothing more to be done, her home again became a sort of prison, and she re-lapsed into all the old gloom, despondency, and terror. Acting under these combined in-fluences, she did many things which were surprising, if not painful, to her Triends. She quaintance; she closed all means of social approach; she lived within the seclusion of her rooms, suffering and enduring the ever present horror of the one terrible event. At times she would grow restless, and suddenly change her residence; but wherever she went the relief was temporary, the relapse inevitable. Under this intense strain, her mind gradually became unbalanced, and year after year she has required more and more

the vigilant care of her friends. Her condition, and what was to be done for her, have been long and carefully considered, and her mental weakness and eccentricities during the last few months became so alarming that some preventive action became necessary. She had among other things become possessed of the idea that Chicago was on fire, and she had withdrawn the bonds and on fire, and she had withdrawn the bonds and other securities in which her funds were invested from the vaults of the Fidelity Deposit Company, and carried them on her person, feeling thus prepared for instant flight. There was reason to apprehend that in her restless, troubled state of mind she might receive personal injury, and at last, when longer delay would really be cruelty and needect of duty has profit, to the exclusion of the manufacturer compelled to the painful proceeding which, who uses stamps gallon for gallon, as he sells under the laws of this State, must precede

TITING BULL, and the rest, transferred their as well as to speculate on the motives and is well as to speculate on the sensitions of the Governor meanwhile. It may be that he is a follower of Typoall, and may be that he is a follower of Typoall, and s willing to venture the margin on a hundred thousand bushels of wheat in a practical prayer-gange. Certainly there could not be a more favorable application of Tradall's proposition, so far as the Christians are concerned. There would be the Lord and the Church on one side, and on the other the creenbeautrees and the Church of the creenbeautrees. the grasshoppers and the Devil,—for his Sa-tanic Majesty would certainly put forth his best efforts in favor of the Board of Trade best efforts in favor of the Board of Trade operation. It would be curious, also, to watch the effects of such a test upon the regular members of the Chicago Board. There would be more church-going and praying in that body than there has ever been before. The "shorts" would marshal as a body and attend church every Sunday, and put in a regular appearance at all the special services. The "longs," on the other hand, could best serve their cause and propitiate their patron by following their usual avoidable their patron by following their usual avoidable to the serve their cause and propitiate their patron by following their usual avoidable to the server their cause and propitiate their patron by following their usual avoidable to the server the server their cause and propitions. THE CASE OF MRS. LINCOLN.

We refer to this case with no purpose of grieving the friends of the lady or of pandering to curiosity, but simply to explain that in all the painful proceedings Mrs. Lincoln has been treated in the kindest and gentlest manner by her own personal friends, and that from the beginning to the end she maintained her dignity and character as a lady. For several years after the assassination of her husband, Mrs. Lincoln was pursued by a mental picture of the dreadful scene. She could not shake it off. She courted solitude, denied not shake it off. She courted solitude, denied loset and pray for a continuation of the lo-

closet and pray for a continuation of the lo-custs until he can "get out."

We have an idea that there will be neither more nor less grasshoppers on account of prayers or the failure to pray on this specific natter. The best answer ever made to Trn-DALL's suggestion is that it would be sacriles gious to address the Lord, and implore a re-versal of any natural laws for the benefit of any particular locality, class, or population in a formal trial of the efficacy of prayer. This answer will apply to a locust-plague a well as anything else. It has been discovered that the locusts prevail in any section they infest two seasons; they fly over the first season, and drop their eggs which develop into "hoppers" the next season, which fly off to another section. If this is the natural law that governs their existence, we cannot believe that the Lord will reverse it on account of supplications. He puts no restraint, however, on man's ingenuity to over come the plagues, torments, and inconveniences of Nature, and we are inclined to believe that more can be accomplished in fighting the grasshopper by enlisting the active co-operation of scientific and practical men than by devoting the same amount of time and money to specific prayer for an in-terference in natural laws which the Lord is not likely to undertake. The "longs" or wheat have more to fear, and the " shorts more to hope for, from human ingenuity, ex-perience, pluck, and application than from the interference of Providence in this visite

GEN. SHERMAN AND THE TERMS OF

Gen. Sherman, in his personal memoirs just published, gives in detail his history of the famous convention made by him with the Rebel Generals, JOHNSTON and BRECKINEIDGE, preceding the surrender of the Rebel army. Lee had surrendered to Grant in Virginia and Johnston and Sherman were near each ther in North Carolina. The terms of that onvention were written, every word, by Gen. SHERMAN himself, and they provided 1. A suspension of hostilities in order

bmit the agreement for ratification. 2. The Confederate armies to be disbanded be conducted to their State Capitals, and heir arms to be there deposited. 3. The recognition by the President of United States of the several State Govern-

ments, including Legislatures.
4. Re-establishment of Federal Courts i the States 5. The people of the States to be guaran teed their political rights and franchises, and rights of person and property as defined by

state Constitutions. This was signed on the 18th of April, 1865 and sent by a special messenger to Washing-ton. Four days had then elapsed since the the whisky.

All assassination of the President. On the 24th,
Hence there is a natural and very serious the old personal friends of Mr. Lincoln a response was received from Washington. assassination of the President. On the 24th,

ments; and, under the same agreement, the people of the Rebel States would have been

people of the Rebel States would have been guaranteed in the possession of their "property" as defined by State laws.

Here, then, this agreement, had it been ratified, would have arrested all measures for the abolition of slavery; would have required the concurrence of the Rebel Legislatures to ratify the Thirteenth Amendment; would have guaranteed the Rebels in the possession of their slave property, and given them a legislature of their slave property, and given them a legal demand for money con tion for the slaves freed by the army.

to their original political rights and privileges under the Constitution, there would have been 30 ex-Rebel Senators and 120 ex-Rebel Representatives immediately elected to Congress; and these with their Northern allies "Copperheads" of that day—would have such control of both branches of the Legislature as to prevent the passage of any one of the several constitutional amendments. Not only would slavery not have been abolished, but its continuance under State laws and Constitutions would have been "guaranteed" as one of the terms of the sur and the Rebel States would have been left in the possession of all their arms, both to keep the slaves in subjection and to renew the War in case the guarantee was violated. With a small vote in Congress from the Northern Democrate, these ex-Rebels would have be sble to coerce the passage of a law making com-pensation for the loss of slaves who had been released by our armies and had escaped to the North. Any scheme for the emancipation of the slaves would have been met by a demand for compensation, and, if slavery was abolished at all, it would have been at a pecuni-ary cost equal to the whole of our national debt.

When it is remembered that ANDREW JOHNson, standing almost alone, with a small portion only in each House of Congress, was able to prolong the contest and defeat reconstruction for several years, it can readily be understood how a Congress in the control of the ex-Rebels and their political associates would have defeated all the measures that have resulted from the War. It is not extravagant to assume that no laws granting pensions to the Union troops would have passed which did not treat the soldiers of the "two countries" equally; and that no persons would have been compensated for prop-erty taken and damages caused by the War unless all persons on both sides were treated

Another and hardly less fatal con would have been the recognition of that most dangerous of all political heresies, the invio-lability of State sovereignty. These Rebel States claimed the sovereign right to secode; and the Sherman-Johnston agreement recognized the Governments which had collectively and individually waged war against the Union as the sole and exclusive State Governments which were instantaneously to be restored to all their auto-bellum rights, privileges, and franchises as States of the American Union.

It is impossible to suppose that a peace es-tablished upon the terms agreed upon by Gen. Sherman with Gens. Johnston and Breckinapper would have lasted a year. It was practically a surrender of all the results of the War to the Rebels; a restoration of a control of the Government to them, with slavery strengthened by the new guarantee as one of the conditions of peace. It is to be regretted that Gen. SHERMAN, who speaks of men and events in the most outspoken and candid terms, did not, in giving the history of this important event of the War in which he was conspicuous, frankly admit, that however honestly and patriotically he acted at the nonestly and patriotically ne access at the time, he committed a grave political error, and that, in the light of the experience of the last ten years, he rejoices that his agreement with JOHNSTON and BRECKINEDOR was promptly repudiated by the Government.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRES.

They lack the commonest clothing, coarsest food. Hundreds of them have s nothing but their lives. We publish nothing but their lives. We publish eisewhere an appeal for aid made by the Relief Committee already formed in Glearfield County, in which Oscoola and the other towns seers. The appeal should be responded to, not by a flamboyant concert, but by solid

BEECHER CASE BILLINGSGATE. The BERCHER scandal, during its trial, has developed many grave breaches of propriety, but if the opening speech of Judge Porrer to the jury in behalf of the defendant is to be a sample of what we are to expect from time on, it will be a matter for public contime on, it will be a matter for public con-gratulation when the case closes, whatever its issue may be. The opening of this case un-loosed a river of corruption. Its trial has de-veloped a degree of malice, wickedness, and perjury, heretofore unprecedented; and now in its closing comes Judge Ponran, counsel in its closing comes Judge Porrea, counsel for Brecher, with a systematic persistence of personal attack upon the plaintiff and his witnesses, ladies as well as gentlemen, which amounts simply to legal blackguardism. His conduct is aggravated by the fact that those attacked have no means of defending themselves by reply in court. Their mouths are sealed. Taking advantage of this, and shielded by the Court, Judge Porrea has applied every epithet which ingenuity can suggest to every one who has dared to stand up and testify against his client. For nearly a week he has poured upon

client. For nearly a week he has poured upon them a torrent of personal abuse and broke through all license in his denunciations. Nothing in all this wilderness of words can be construed into an argument on the merits of the case, and those who have followed his speech have been disappointed in this regard. Whatever may be the issue of this case, whether BEECHES be innocent oraquilty, one thing is certain : that Mr. POSTER, whose experience upon the Bench should have taught him courtesy, is playing the role of a legal bully. His plea, if it can be called a plea, does not do credit to his intellectual ability. His logic which could propound such drivel as this to a jury—"Did Mr. BEECHER write this? If he did, which did he nean, God or this? If he did, which did he mean, God or Theodora Thiron, who 'would have been a better man in his place'"?—does not do credit to his legal acumen or to his personal reverence for solemn things. His personal attack does not rise to the dignity of a philippic. It is a sorry sight, and sets a sorry precedent to younger members of the Bar, this spectacle of a prominent lawyer and at one time prominent Judge descending to the tactics of a shyster in a case calculated to call out the most brilliant qualities of an advocate. out the most brilliant qualities of an advocate
If he really believes his dient innocent, nev er had man a more magnificent opportunity to display his eloquence, his righteous zeal, and his intellectual ability. In place of this, he has only displayed a manner of appeal discreditable to himself and discouraging to his profession. Waen will this sorry busi-VARIOLOID IN AMERICAN POLITICS

Mr. ROBERT DALE OWEN, in the current number of the Atlantic Monthly, makes

curious contribution to the political literature of the time under the striking title of

"Political Results from the Varioloid." The fact is, as Mr. Owen explains, a slight attack of the varioloid from which Senator Fresenbar suffered in the spring of 1866 changed the whole complexion of American politics during the past nine years, and is apt to exert its influence for many years to come. Mr. FESSENDEN was at that time the Chair-Mr. Freezences was at that time the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Reconstruction; Mr. That Strevess was the Chairman of the House Committee. The two Committees, in joint session, had under consideration, in addition to the other incidents of reconstruction, the question of negro suffrage. Mr. Robert Dale Owen proposed to the Committee that a constitutional amendment should be submitted by Congress, that no class of

ten years, as Mr. Owen proposed, it is a probable that there would have been a race-issue in the politics of the South. Torganization of parties would have been the hands of white men, and the number native whites in the South acting with Republican party, from an old and heredit antagonism to the Democratic party, wo be hundreds where there is now one. The would have been no color-line, and the be hundreds where there is now one. There would have been no color-line, and the ne groes would have divided themselves between the opposing parties as white men do, on ac-count of individual preferences, local issues, etc. And it was only a slight attack of variooid, after all, that wrought so great a change.

The publication a few days ago of the taz-list of Cook County, making a small volume list of Cook County, making a small volume of 144 pages of a newspaper, has excited curiosity and criticism in various quarters. The St. Louis and Cincinnati papers espe-cially find an excuse for pronouncing Chi-cago to be bankrupt. A few words will ex-plain the matter.

plain the matter.

In Chicago the custom always has been, and we suppose always will be, to postpone payment of taxes until as late a date as the law allows. Hence, what is technically called the "delinquent" list is in fact an almost literal transcript of the Assessors' books, or a copy of the tax-list.

This particular list was for all the lands in Cook County, which county is of respectable territorial dimensions. The law requires the enumeration of each piece of land by the smallest subdivision to which it has been

enumeration of each piece of land by the smallest subdivision to which it has been reduced. During the last four years, and especially within the last two years, there have been large tracts of land in the county laid off in village and town plats, with the subdivision into town lots. The growth of this business may be seen by the following comparison. The figures are for the whole comparison. The figures are for the whole county, including Chicago:

| 1809. | 1873. | 1873. | 1873. | 1873. | 1873. | 18748 | 1870. | 18748 | 1870. | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 18748 | 1874 increased from 1873 to 1874 nearly 44,000, and in the tax-list there were of necessity that many more entries. Another change is that lands held in sections, half-sections, and quarter-sections have been sold and divided into smaller tracts, ranging from 5 to 20 scres each, thus requiring from to to twenty entries in place of one as before. The farms in this county are gradually being cut up into small tracts, and these again are subdivided into lots. The assessment for the present year will show in the tax-list of 1876 as increases. the present year will show in the tax-list of 1875 an increase possibly of 20,000 town lots over that of 1844. This county is destined to be a densely-populated district, a continuous town or village, peopled by a hardy and industrious people. It is so well provided in all directions with railways that the majority of people doing business in this city will reside beyond the municipal limits in one or the other of the thirty and more villages now rapidly filling up. When that time comes, the tax-list, unless some legal change be made, will have its present dimensions increased ten-fold.

It will be seen that between May, 1873, and May, 1874, the number of improved lots was

fay, 1874, the number of improved lots was ncreased 3,080; in other words, there were that number of lots improved by the erection of stores or dwellings. Estimating these at an average of \$6,000 each, they cost \$18,-480,000, which is doing pretty well for a bankrupt people, right in the midst and fol-lowing a financial panic.

worth 30 cents on the dollar one day and 10 cents the next.

It is not surprising that after a year's experience the people of Arkansas pray for a deliverance from cheap money and a return to real values and a specie basis. Neve the less, the Democratic party in Ohio and Missouri are unanimous in favor of cheap money. The Cincinnati Enquirer regards it as trusco to insist on having money worth 100 cents on the dollar when it can be issued by the thonsand millions at 20 cents on the dollar. We commond to these peoples the confessions of seek to the anticulation of the negative bears of the form of the

already so fully convinced of it that wild horses could not test it out of him. And since the celebrators believed in their pot delusion, the celebration was none the less hearty and none the less productive of good. North Carolina deserved a centenn's good. North Carolina deserved a centern of celebration on general principles, for she was one of the first States, and perhaps the first, to fight; she suffered greatly during the Revolution, but never complained; she was slow to secede, and did so at last with regret; she has allowed little proscription within her borders since the close of the War; and she is now apparently prospering as she deserved.

A CASE OF CHEAP MONEY.

A St. Louis paper recently urged that the people only wanted the means by which to live, and that these means could be best furnished by increasing the circulating medium and reducing the price of money. Of course this is not new. It is the doctrine of a number of "statesmen" in and out of Congress. this is not new. It is the doctrine of a num-ber of "statesmen" in and out of Congress, and has formed a prominent plank in the platforms of the so-called workingmen's

Out in Arkansas the people have he is a long season not only of an abundance of circulating medium, but also of cheap money. The State, cities, and counties having no money,—laboring under the disadvantage of a searcity of currency and want of cheap money,—have issued their own paper, amounting to several millions of dollars, for the payment of which are pledged "the faith and resources of the State," and which is a ligal tender in payment of taxes. The effect of cheap money is thus described, after a year's experience, by the Little Rock Gazette, the Democratic organ of Arkansas. In the issue of May 19 it says:

of May 19 it says: of May 19 it says:

Chesp money is a curse to Arkaness to-day. Her scrips—county, city, and State—are, worth only from 10 to 30 cents on the dollar, and are as plentiful as the herries around an old waste field—yet, of what benedit are they? We can buy nothing with them without paying four or dive times as much as we could purchase for with a sound currency. In no trans. then of a dollar's worth can any man tell within 5 cents the amount he is paying. There is pienty of money, but the value of it one day is not that of the morrow. What we of the West and South need most is to produce so sething that will exchange for means. An

country and the better for the people.

Here is an entire people groaning under the weight of an abundance of cheap money. It is so plentiful and so cheap that it has become a commodity to be bought and sold with property. It has no standard value, but is sold at one price to-day and at another price to-morrow. Arkansas is just now laboring under the very condition of things to which the inflationists proposes to reduce the whole under the very condition of things to which the inflationists propose to reduce the whole country. They have, however, tested the de-lusion. They have practical knowledge of what "cheap money" means, and they have further discovered that it is not the want of currency, nor the dearness of money, that is afflicting the South, but the want of capital, the want of property to exchange for money.

Any person who has cotton or other product
of labor to sell, can find plenty of purchasers, and what the South wants is production. As the Gasette truthfully says, an inflation of the currency would not benefit the people, be-cause they have nothing to exchange for it.

The curse of cheap money is felt because it restrains production. Labor cannot be em-ployed when it costs \$10 or \$15 a day to have fields plowed or harvests gathered. Nor will labor find compensation in chesp it may worth 30 cents on the dollar one day and 10

commend to these people the confessions of the cheap-money people of Arkanens, where it has become the badge of poverty,—the

THE KBONY EXODUS.

Who is the new Mosrs? Where is the Promised Land to which he will lead the negroes of Tennessee? Anonsw Joss son tried to play the part once, but his dusky followers objected to swinging around the circle, and A. J. lost all interest in them. But lowers objected to swinging around the circle, and A. J. lost all interest in them. But now his successor has arisen. As yet he is nameless, but his ability is plain, for he has humbugged the whole black population of Tennessee. The Emigration Convention at Nashville has ended its sessions by adopting almost unanimously, a recommendation the every negro in Tennessee should emigrate to some other State; has formed a Board of seven Commissioners to supervise the general exodus; and has sent three men to exploit the United States in search of a good place to settle. So strong worthse feeling in favor of emigration that it was really unsafe, at times, to speciagainst it. A tumultuous mob filled the hall in which the Convention sat, and howled down every speaker who failed to admit the imperative necessity of doing a very foolish thing. The platform of the Convention is verbose, but it makes some charges against. Tennessee whites that deserve attention. It asserts that the present condition of the negro is worse than it was soon after the War; that he is exposed to outrage, insult, and murder; that he can find no justice in the courts; that he has been demied the right to vote, or has been forced "by pistol and knife" to vote in opposition to his convictions; that he has not sufficient school advantages; that the introduction of convict labor on the farm and railroads and in the mines has depressed wages below the starvation-point; and that the whites are responsible for all these things. When the partisanship and prejudice has been taken out of this catalogue, enough remains to show that the blacks have been substantially wronged in many cases. Does it follow, then, that they should rut away? Men who know their rights, and, "knowing, dare maintain," are the only stuff

a land. Let us ask for protection THE FUTURE OF LEG

The Nation thinks that Sta have passed their period of may ere long be abolished, sentence upon the fundamen institutions,—the complete executive, judicial, and legislis supported by the meagre the citizens of New York wer have their Legislature adjour approved Gov. There's procumissions appointed to take prepare plans on all the more jects of legislative action, insuch action at once without the dense or the preparation of tion apparently makes the bluering that the commission place of the Legislature, and place of the Legislature, a ment of commissions is the a view which flatly contrad best articles that ever ap journal, in which the radio fournal, in which the radical ernment by boards were p truth, a board or commission worst executive machines since it destroys individual for official actions, and so can be safely trusted to av instrument for collecting far ports and drafting laws, the legislative committee, becausistence is longer, it is less by partisan consideration usually have no other office tract their attention, and from the community at I from a small body of men. Legislature did a very wise the commissions for whice saked, because their work guide in future legislation, I done a very foolish thing it these commissions with ind tive or executive power.

the popular approval of it that the people of New You nothing left for it to do. The future of the Ame seems to be by no me cant one. Let us take of Illinois, and see what or be called upon to do wir years. Our whole tax-sys tem, in place of our cu method, should be adop duties, and responsibilities manage our State institu which legislature. The which legislature at one in numerous to be named. were all, the body charged ment certainly should not be poohed out of existence, as have it.

We suggest that, in view reports which are coming west of us of the swarmit and of the ravages alread those to be expected, the appoint a Com petent and respectable pe frontier on which these ins case. They might also req Entomologist act with the give his valuable aid in which is of such importan if the reports received are be a serious one, especial the State of Illinois and city, and the gravity of tainly merits an investiga disinterested, truthful, as expense, compared with the measure, will be too

Ord an objection.

Dr. Phatt, of Elgin,
Gov. Bevzamor the sp.
Commissioner of the State an important position, an worthily filled, as Dr. Pa years of experience as a just. Among his first dut from the United States the proportion of fish s in the national distribulack of a Commissioner, tages of the appointme reaped four or five yes rivers and lakes are w varieties of fish previous unknown.

Under date of July Man wrote to the editor peal as follows: "I caphy to be written i view of these facts, we view of these facts, we alleve either that Gen. withstand a handsome "weak, piping times of his mind, or that Gen. has been engaged sine bourne, etc., in doing the late General. Or o Generals and public n

The Buffalo Comme

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the security them. No man can harm us on our own land. Let us ask for protection in this State be-fore we say we can't get it. Divided as we are, we can't live in any country. United we stand, divided so fall. Let us not run before the fight comes off. Many of our people are doing well in this State, and many more could do well if they would try.

THE FUTURE OF LEGISLATURES.

THE FUTURE OF LEGISLATURES.

The Nation thinks that State Legislatures have passed their period of usefulness, and may ere long be abolished. This sweeping sentence upon the fundamental idea of free institutions,—the complete severance of the executive, judicial, and legislative powers,—is supported by the meagre argument that the citizens of New York were very glad to have their Legislature adjourn sine die, and approved Gov. Thiore's policy of having commissions appointed to take evidence and prepare plans on all the more important subjects of legislative action, instead of requiring such action at once without the taking of evidence or the preparation of plans. The Nation apparently makes the blunder of considering that the commission thus takes the place of the Legislature, and that a government of commissions is the thing we need,—a view which fiatly contradicts one of the best articles that ever appeared in that journal, in which the radical faults of govrnal, in which the radical faults of gov-ment by boards were pointed out. In truth, a board or commission is one of the worst executive machines in the world, since it destroys individual responsibility for official actions, and so furnishes a cloak for all sorts of rascality. No average board But as an adjunct of the Legislature, as an instrument for collecting facts, preparing reports and drafting laws, the commission is of the utmost value. It is superior to a legislative committee, because its term of nce is longer, it is less apt to be swayed partisan considerations, its members lly have no other official duties to dis tract their attention, and it is selected from the community at large instead of from a small body of men. The New York from a small body of men. The New York Legislature did a very wise thing in creating the commissions for which Gov. There asked, because their work will serve as its guide in future legislation, but it would have done a very foolish thing if it had clothed these commissions with independent legislative or executive power. We fail to see in

the popular approval of its action any sign that the people of New York think there is nothing left for it to do.

The future of the American Legislature seems to be by no means an insignifi-cant one. Let us take the single State of Illinois, and see what our Legislature will be called upon to do within the next few years. Our whole tax-system must be radically changed, and the cost of collection reduced from more than 20 to less than 2 per cent. A sound savings-bank law must be cent. A sound savings-bank law must be framed and passed. A new land-registry system, in place of our cumbrous and costly method, should be adopted. The powers, duties, and responsibilities of the different executive boards which manage or mismanage our State institutions should be concentrated in individuals. Education thould be made universal. Here are five should be made universal. Here are five great measures, each one of them franght with moral, social, and political results of grave importance. They must be acted upon by our Legislature. The minor matters on which legislative action is needed are far too numerous to be named. But if these five were all, the body charged with their enactment certainly should not be flippantly poohpooled out of existence, as the Nation would have it.

We suggest that, in view of the alarming reports which are coming from all quarters west of us of the swarming of the locusts and of the ravages already, begun and of those to be expected, the Board of Trade appoint a Commission of two or three competent and respectable persons to visit the frontier on which these insects are reported to exist, and report the actual facts of the case. They might also request that the State Entonologist act with the Commission, and give his valuable aid in an investigation which is of such investment. The calentity which is of such importance. The calamity, if the reports received are true, promises to be a serious one, especially to the people of the State of Illinois and to the trade of this the State of Illinois and to the trade of this city, and the gravity of the situation certainly merits an investigation which shall be disinterested, truthful, and thorough. The expense, compared with the importance of the measure, will be too inconsiderable to afford an objection.

Dr. PRATT, of Elgin, has received from Gov. Bevernor the appointment of Fish Commissioner of the State of Illinois. It is an important position, and no doubt will be worthily filled, as Dr. Pratz has had several worthily filled, as Dr. Paarr has had several years of experience as a practical fish culturist. Among his first duties will be to receive from the United States Fish Commissioner the proportion of fish spawn due to Illinois in the national distribution, in which, for lack of a Commissioner, our State has not hitherto shared. The benefits and advantages of the appointment will begin to be reaped four or five years hence, when our fivers and lakes are well-stocked with fine varieties of fish previously scarce or wholly unknown.

Under date of July 24, 1862, Gen. Shenman wrote to the editor of the Memphis Appeul as follows: "I don't desire my biogtaphy to be written till I am dead." In
view of these facts, we are constrained to believe either that Gen. Sherman, unable to
withstand a handsome copyright in these
"weak, piping times of peace," has changed
his mind, or that Gen. Sherman is dead, and
has been engaged since his arrival at that
bourne, etc., in doing up the biography of
the late General. Or couldn't he wait in his
exercess to get even with the newspapers engeness to get even with the newspapers which called him insane, and with lots of other Generals and public men who seem to have run across his track?

The Buffalo Commercial complains that prices of grain "are kept higher than the natural laws of supply and demand justify; and that millions of bushels that might be expected at a fairly remunerative price are held an opeculation." This is in an article in which holders of grain in Chicago are consured for not sending forward their grain. There are just now held in store in this city wheat and corn, which, with the lard and pock, represent over \$9,000,000 invested in them. This stock is carried with Chicago spital, bearing liberal interest, and yet the holders of the property consider it mere profitable to pay this interest than to sell at the prices offered in the East.

Parkits of the Praxits affair in Park is a wait time tolerably familiar. The parties to see a Rourbon Princess, her American had an Madama Murraray, Parisian. The man and her husband were attached to the last of Green farances. They rented lodgings to the see of Green farances. They rented lodgings to the contract of the see of

another they delayed paying for these until the total amount reached 20,000 frame. Then the Madame became furious and expoperating. She threatened an exposure. She was however, appeared for a time by false representations of great expectations in America, and by the empty honor of standing god-mother with ex-Queen Isabella to the Princess' child. But at last all the resources of deceit were exhausted. The Madame began a criminal prosecution. She succeeded in har first suit against the husband, which was tried last year, and he was condemned to one year's imprisonment. Even this did not satisfy her rage. A prosecution was instituted this year against the Princess herself, and she has just been found guilty, sentenced to two years' imprisonment and to pay 39,334 francs. Fortunately for the Princess, the Bourbons are restored, and she is safely in Madrid. Her husband languishes in prison, it is true, but his term is nearly expired, and she waits with loving impatience to welcome him home. Such is the sentiment of Franch justice and the constancy of Spanish love. The Franch lodging-keeper has her revenge, and the Spanish Princess has her lodgings rent-free.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Mr. Kens, of Indiana, having announced that he will consent to no trading for the office of Speaker, is generally counted out of the race. Such a sentiment could never have proceeded a genuine Democrat.

A proposition to raffle off the \$20,000,000 debt of New Orleans meets with much encouragement sumong the tax-payers of that city. They are suxious that outside capitalists should have from abundant chances to invest.

The Milwaukee News has been making some disturbance by announcing that Senator Cameron will not take part in the coming calvass in Wisconsin. There does not appear to be any truth in the statement. It is semi-officially de-

The St. Louis Times and the Milwaukee News recognized Bourbon organs—naturally defend the whisky-ring with all the means that God and Nature have placed at their hands. The alliance of ignorance with corruption is appropriate

of ignorance with corruption is appropriate enough.

Articles of impeachment will be presented against Gov. Wesron, of New Hampshire, on the first favorable opportunity. There is danger now that the Republicans will overdo the thing. The waiting policy is the best for them. The people will repair their wrongs more effectually than the politicians can hope to do by an exercise of legislative power.

cise of legislative power.

Senator Strevenson, of Kentucky, has also submitted to an interview. He is a candidate for re-election and not at all alarmed by Back's threatening attitude. The significant part of the interview was a solemn statement by Senator Strevenson of his belief that the Democratic party will be broken in atoms if it attempts to make a national issue of the financial question Gov. Hartrangt, of Pennsylvania, will un doubtedly be renominated, and he feels so certain of his place that he is now engaged in arranging the remainder of the tickes. For State Treasurer, the most important office to be filled, Senator Strang has been mentioned, but Harranger opposes him and supports Mayor Rowle; who, on this account, will probably be nominated.

Mr. SCHUYLER COLPAX's boast, that he made \$10,000 by lecturing during the past season, has provoked a number of unkind allusions in the newspapers. The most surprising of these, per haps, was one in the National Republican, which aspires to be the White House organ. Per-contra,—one of the enthusiastic rural newspapers says Mr. Coleax could be elected Governor of Indiana, if he would consent to run, by 20,000 majority.

A Nevada paper headed a lynching item : "The Latest Noose," and is in great demand. Donaldson insists that traveling through the air is better than traveling through a vacuum. The funeral of Mrs. Manta Ann Smanon, wife of the Nevada Senator, was the largest ever seen

in San Prancisco.

value of \$2,000.

President MacManow gives 100 francs toward the investigation into the history of America previous to the arrival of Chaistopher Colum-The Rev. EDWARD EGGLESTONE does not think Prof. Swing a handsome man. But better to be good than handsome, and Mr. Swing could afford to be as homely as a mud hut, if necessary.

The gracehopper is worth a dollar a gallon for his oil, and \$60 a ton for his fertilizing powers, but how is that going to help a man who has nothing left to seed the fertilized soil with?

Private Dalzell—it's of no use skipping this item—is going to lecture on "The Two American Institutions—Lying and Stealing." probably from a thorough experimental study of them.

George Cary Ecclestons advices men in moderate circumstances not to marry rich wives, as the cost of maintaining them usually exceeds the amount they contribute to the general fund.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean comes to us with 140 pages of a supplement containing the delinquent tax-list. It's as able an article as we have seen in the Inter-Ocean for some time.-St. Louis

Times.

The great New York furniture-dealer says the three leading dwelling-houses. in this country will be those of Gov. STANFORD and W. C. RAISTON, of California, and GRONGS M. PULLMAN, of

will be those of the content and w. C. RISTon, of California, and George M. Pullman, of
Chicago.

The Globedemocral finds time to remark with
its customary double-edged malevolence that
"The trouble with the Chicago Custom-House
appears to be that Cincinnati stone is not able to
stand the Chicago climate."

JOE JEYPERSON'S blooded sheep pay him nearty as well as his play. The wool from ninety
had weighed 507 pounds. If some actors only
had sheep enough they could go on playing
without losing money this season.

Gen. PUTNAM'S famous ride down the stepping-stones at Horseneck, Greenwich, Conn.,
seems to some of the inhabitants of that locality
to be worthy of a centennial celebration, and
they are talking about getting one up.

It is reported that Mr. BERCHER has taken an
office in the Tribuse building. That will be a
fine trio: JAY GOULD, the young editor, and
BERCHER—financial genius, editorial profundity,
and exalted piety and purity.—New York Sun.

The marriage of Gen. PRIL SHERIDAN will

and exalted piety and purity.—New York Sun.

The marriage of Gen. Phil. Sheridan will occur on June 3, at the residence of the bride's parents, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Folky officiating. It will be a perfectly private wedding; there will be no display; and the traditional wedding-tour will be disregarded.

The New York Tribune, which is paid to give a verbatim report of the Executar trial, left out the New York Tribune, mentioned by Judge Portes in his speech, and placed dashes in its place! This is ratice small for a paper like the Tribune which is official.

Pianos and Organs,
One hundred pianos and organs to rept, also seomdhand pianos for sale at great bargains, to make room
for new stock. W. W. KIRRALL, State and Adams

Chickering Pianos
contain all latest improvements. Over \$6,000 persons
have testified to their supertestity. Reed's Tunple of
Music, 55 Van Buren street.

The Golden Age thinks JEFF DAVIS "ought to Mary A. Dorr, \$25,000; Elliot National Bank, \$16,000; the infant crise of a child apparenntly from the church tower, and noticed so unusual commogel inquires for him."

The University of Pennsylvania is in luck this time, Mr. John H. Towne, of Philadelphia, having left it \$300,000 by his will.

Bank, \$14,000; Elliot National Bank, \$16,000; the infant crise of a child apparenntly from the church tower, and noticed so unusual commogute down that swarmed in and out of the window. Some young men who had joined the search started at once to ascend the tower. They found the door leading up ing left it \$300,000 by his will.

Ing left it \$300,000 by his will.

Tow Maguier knows a good thing when he sees it. He has invested \$16,000 in horsesten in Chleage, buying eight horses of the average value of \$2,000.

President MacManos gives 100 frames toward the investigation into the history of America previous to the arrival of Christophers Columbra with Mark Twans's ancestors.

National Bank, \$4,000: Abigail E. Hildreth, \$3,000: Commonwealth of Massachnsetts, \$40,000: M. P. Foutarive, \$4,000: Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Boston, May 23.—The inquiry consequent upon the sudden disappearance of Mr. Abraham Jackson is beginning to bring to light some more of his defalcations, and it is now estimated that he left the city involved over \$300,000. It is surmised, as Mr. Jackson was not known to gamble, and did not invest any amount of money. surmised, as Mr. Jackson was not known to gamble, and did not invest any amount of money in real estate recently, that when he left he took with him a large amount of money. His bondsman as Baceiver of the Franklin Insurance Company, his uncles Issac and Thomas, are liable to the amount of \$60,000, and will probably have to pay the full amount of his defaication to that institution. The following persons and corporations have put attachments upon his estate, but how much will be realized is as yet uncertain: Traders' National Bank, \$16,000; afary A. Dorr. \$25,000; Suffolk National Bank, \$5,000; Faneuil Hall National Bank, \$16,000; Tremont National Bank, \$28,000, \$5,000, and \$3,000; A. D. Hubbard et al., \$15,000; Central National Bank, \$6,000; Boyleston National

CRIME CHICAGO TREBUSE: WEINTERDAY MAY 50 INT.

CRIME CHICAGO TREBUSE: WE

from the organ-loft was locked, and, on forcing it open, were startled to see fresh blood upon the floor and steps leading up to the next landing. They also found a strip of board covered with blood at one end, and heard low moanings from above. Ascending along the steep flight of stairs, and raising a scuttle which resisted the strength of a strong man they found the mangled body of the child lying near the edge of the souttle, as though it had been carried up to the stops and hastily thrown down there. Carefully they carried her down into the church, where a large number of persons had congregated, and into the presence of her agonized friends. From the top of her head, which was broken in, blood and brains were alowly ozding, while the nose was crushed in and the face terribity mangled. She was carried to her grandfather's residence, and surgeons at once summoned, who pronounced her case hopeless and her death a question of but a few hours at farthest. Thomas Piper, who has been

Baltmore, Md., May 20.—Hon. Jesse D. Bright, ex-U. S. Senstor from Indiana, died at his residence in this city to-day of organic discass of the heart, aged 63.

bad congregated, and into the presence
the for congregated, and into the presence
the for the agonized friends. From the top of her
head, which was broken in, blood and brains
to were slowly outing, while the nose was crushed
in and the face terribly margled. She was carried to be grandfather's residence, and surpeons
to the cours at farthest. Thomas Piper, who has been
sexton of the church for about a year, was soon
after arrested, and is now confined at the
locities office. He was engaged at work
about the church but his suspicions
manner, and his denial that he had
the keys, when the two keys fitting the doon
to the tower were taken from his person, points
estrongly to him as a party. He is a dark, heavy
set man, about twenty-six years old, and has
once before been under suspicion of murder,
but was discharged for want of sufficient
evidence. Many of the police still believe him
guilty of the murder of a young girl im Borchester District shout fifteen months since.
The last affair has caused a profound sensation in the community, and intense excitement prevails. The vary boldness of the sfair
lends additional horror to it. Scarcely threequarters of an hour had elapsed from the time
of the church until she was found in a dying condition.
How she was enticed away, and for what motive,
has not transpired.
Bosron, May 95.—Thomas W. Piper, the alleged murderer of the little girl Mahel Young,
was arraigned to-day. A person who passed the
warren Street Church shout the hour of the
murder identified Piper as the man whom he say
elimbing from the belity window to the ground.
Several little girls Mahe Piper has endeavored to entice them into the church art was one of ordinary intellectous times. The prisoner confessed this morning
that he was not in his right mind on Sunday, but
maintains his unnocean.

OUTRAGES UPON WOMEN IN IOWA.
Social Dispatch to The Chosone Tribuss.
Dis MONEN, Is, MAY 35.—There is seens to be
an epidemic of rape sweeping oversifits State.
Nearly svery jail in low contains a percei of Scoop. Faces illust National Bank, 400,000, and 45,000; Tersmont Hall Manical Bank, 420,000, 400,000 and 45,000; American Bank, 400,000, 400,000 and 45,000; American Bank, 400,000; Scottonal Bank, 400,000; American Bank, 400,000; Scottonal Ban

Aill Hillill Ballati UI Deul Is composed of the Juice of Raw Lean Beef combined with Tonics, Iron, &c., and is recommended by the Medical Profession for the permanent cure of Piles, Dropsy, Indirection, Constipation, Dyspopsias, Female Diseases, General Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Prostration of the Nervous System. Also, Liver Complaints, with Complications of the Kidneys and Bladder, and as Food for Consumptives. This preparation is an improvement on the Lisbig Solid Extract of Beef, being a Tonic, Stimulant, and Nutrient. For sale by all Dealers. Large Bottles, \$1.00; Trial Size, 25 cents.

Richarkson & Tulliber, Population, Cincinnati, Ohio.

PAPER HANGINGS.

# WALL PAPERS!

For the remainder of this month I will RE-TAIL my entire stock of Machine-made Goods at Wholesale Prices.

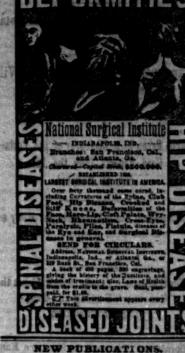
JOHN J. M'GRATH, 174 STATE-ST., 176

UMBRELLAS. INQUIRE FOR UMBRELLAS

W. J. BARNEY Land Agent, has removed to ff Tribune Sufficient, 1,009,160 acres of land for eals in leves, lilinois, Minns as, Kannse, and other States, suitable for the onigram the capitalist. Send for lists, naming locality want and roler to this advertisement.

Reantiful French Oll Chromos, size Part, temputed ready for framing, seat postast for NE DOLLAR. Grandes chinos ever offered to Agenta. For particular send stamp, Address F. F. Grande, New Bedford, Mass.

WANTED, dente for a new and popular acting principle of acting principle of acting the acting principle of acting and acting and acting and acting and acting an acting ac



MISCELLANEOUS.

A FORTUNE!! HO THE BLACK HILLS! Combination forming. For the small outlay of \$15 to \$50, fortune can be made. For particulars address H. L. OWMAN, Laysung City Western

A NCHOR LINE CABIN
To Gladgow, Liverpool, do., 575 to 950
Ser. Blooming for Gladgow, 515 to 950
Spellidow, Harden, 415 to 450
Spellidow, Andrew Chicago, Chicago, DARLOW'S INGIGO BIJER, FOR RUGEL BOUNDED. BOUNDE HE TOLL GATE! Prize Picture sent fee! An in-GEM SEGAR FIPE" Pat.) A perfect los degres, Chromes and MEW seventies. See the second of the second ECULIAR BISOKS PREE. Send your addressed that of a friend to Lock Box E. P. O., Philad's, P.

MEDICAL CARDS SO PAY!

ation that the 'Hoppers Will

Paris Green as a Destroyer of the Pests-Good Reports from the Interior of Bissonri.

Letter from State Entomologist Riley as to the Best Means of Palliating the Evil.

What Missouri Papers Think About the Governor's Fasting-and-Praying Proclamation.

fagnificent Prospects in Southern Kansas-The Wanton Slaughter of Insect-Destroy-ing Birds.

atest Telegraphic Reports from Various Quarters.

o helia. They then took ap their thack were giving the people of Missouri the of their gormandising efforts. their denarruce, the young grain has ne again, and the prospects now are, that a will be fully as good in the two coun-ned above as if not a locust had been og themselves over the resul

asshopper question considerable at-ng the last few years. Your Prof.

in our section jet, but still I found enough to experiment on.

I took a small quantity of Paris green, mixed with fine finur, about equal parts in built, and dunted the mixture on the grass while the dew was on in the morning; and, in a short time after the 'hoppers begin to eat, I had the satisfaction of seeing them turn over and give their last kick. This is an experiment in a small way; but, should the hopper visit us, I should most certainty give my wheat-field a dusting in front of them, and think I could stop their headway, providing my neighbors would adopt the same ineasures. And, if the farmers of Missouri, lows, Kansas, and other States threatened, will go at them in dead carnest, with the above poison, or something of equal strength, they may yet save their field and cut the pesis, for by killing now, in this way, it will prevent the deposit of the eggs for another crop next year.

Mr. Hulburt, of Dayton, returned yesterday from a trip through Blue Barth County. He reports that the grasshoppers are hatching out by militons in this section, and there is hittle prospect for the farmers getting any crops. He hrough along a handful of earth, and in a few hours it was slive with young grasshoppers. These destructive pesits will undoubtedly sweep the ground clean of vegetation, but as the season has been so backward, it is possible that crops may put forth anew after they have passed.

The general course of locust migration is easterly or southeasterly. We believe the red-legged locusts or grasshoppers of the Northwest have never moved in a northward or northwestward direction, except when returning one year upon the line of the previous years migration. The probability is, therefore, that the ines of the previous pears migration. The probability is, therefore, that the isolated socious of the Minesota From a considerable number of localities in all parts of the State relative to the grasshoppers. The purport of these reports is that there are no grasshopers in the district devastated by them last year, n

GOOD REPORTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

At the present time, during the parade of the grasshoppers among the river counties, it is cheering to hear good reports from the interior. Geotlemen who have passed through the country 20 miles east of here report agricultural matters to be in a most flourishing condition; that the grasshoppers are there unknown, and that the people are firm in the belief that before these pasts arrive in their localities they will take wings and five way. Wheat rvs. oats, and corn, are pests arrive in their localities they will take wings and fly away. Wheat, rys. oats, and corn, are all promising finely, sithough in some localities the chinch-bugs have already made their appearance. Fruit of all descriptions promises well, and great hopes are entertained that the general prosperity of the farming community is assured, although some sections, and some individuals, will be thoroughly and effectually cleaned out.

With did Gov. Hardin procrastinate the waving of his wand at these grasshoppers until the 3d of June?

That was a committee on the streets

Bernell, the control of the control

in his official sharacter as Secretary of State, and the people and all the officers of the State are requised to desire from their mutual avocations, and otherwise observe the day as one of prayer and fasting.

We have already intimated that the term "imprending calamines" is a gubernatorial suphemuse for grasshoppers, and that he conceivable amount of prayer or fasting is likely to have any effect upon these vorscious and aimble insects. We are afraid that the average Missourian does not take much stock in the devotional exercise of fasting, and we are also afraid that those who know most about prayer will also be up to differ from the Gowener with regard to the proper function and place of that form of devotion. But if there are acy who consider that the direct invocation of Divine assistance for, a purpose which seems to baffle the utmost efforts of man, will have a measurable and appreciable result, it is unkind in them to limit their invocation to a single form of distress, and to pray against a single evil, when there is such annierange and infinite variety of subjects on which to try their bands.

The Governor suggests that the seapon of prayer should be used against the grasshoppers, only because he is convinded that all other means are insfinient. Light plowing in the early spring, by turning the eggs up, will destroy many. The migrating insacts may be devoured by poultry, or drowned in sulices, or caught in asts, or paisoned by Faris green; but it is obvious that the best of these remedies are but of partial application, and that when the plague has reached certain proportions, there is nothing to do but to—fast and pray. The amber rule should apply to other evils. There are the James boys and the Youngers for instance, who will not be got rid of by ordinary means. Rewards have been offered for their apprehension; Chicago detectives have been freely offered up as a sacrifice to fhem; their house has been surrounded at midnight; but all in vain. The grasshoppers can hardly do more damage to the State

About Hamburg, on the line of the K. C. St.
Jo & C. B. Rallroad, millions of the devourers can be seen on the femeus and fracks. But little damage has been done as yet, and it is hoped that as soon as they are large enough the grass-hopers will migrate.

Winthrop, opposite Atchison, is not left out in the cold by the varmints. For many days the ground has been covered with them, and the wheat fields, as also the young core just beginning to sprout, has been eaten off close to the ground.

The country about St. Joe has suffered as much as any place up the valley from the ravages of the red-legged descroyer. In some localities the young shoad, it is feared, has been completely destroyed, and unless the insects liter for new homes before many days the loss will be finealculable.

A train of cars on the Council Bluffs Road, while near Hamburg, yesteriay, was almost a stopped by the thousands of small grasshoppers that they are not thick enough to destroyer had been completely destroyed, and unless the insects later for new homes before many days the loss will be finealculable.

A train of cars on the Council Bluffs Road, while near Hamburg, yesteriay, was almost a stopped by the thousands of small grasshoppers that they are not thick enough to destroying the thousands of small grasshoppers that they are not thick enough to destroy in the wheats passed over them the track was in such a presence.

But I am New York a track and they been completely destroyed, and unless the insects in the country as a supparation are to be free from the place of the product of the second of the product of the second of the second of the second of the product of the second of the product of the pr

irricts where the locusts latch out, get your organ in the State. As yet very little injury has been card; get your neighbore to the he was it and and he read in the state of the latter of the district of t

Another Grange, near Topeka, says :

A gentleman in the East, who sent a sum of money to Kansas for the relief of her destitute

et, but we are apprehensive, for they are

bugs. As yet they have done so damage. Green entertained by all that crops will be destroy them. About 80 miles west of this place the plenty of young grasshoppers. In some localities are destroying everything. At present they seem moving West and North.

Agent A. & P. Raitroed Comp. California is 150 miles west of St. Lou the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

LATER DISPATCHES.

A prominent Broad-atreet broker receive following dispatches from a truthful We correspondent vesterday afternoon:

Hannizat, Mo., May 19.—The grasshoppers in fing up the rails of the Haunton & St. J. Road, der to stop the transmission of the Governor's punation.

mation, Sr. Jonery, May 19.—The grasshopp freight-train composed of grass-painted

Pansons, Kan.. May 19.—The party of sixty gentlemen, capitalists and bankers of New York, who have traveled, since Monday, 1,000 miles through Missouri, Indian Territory, and Kansas, report that not one grasshopper has been seen.

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

THE SHIP-WORM.

The world is indebted to M. Quaterfages, the eminent French naturalist, for a knowledge of the life history of the Teredo nivalis, properly called the ship-worm. Thus destructive little animal makes its home in submerged wood, which it perforates with tabular gallaries, where it spends its life alterastely tunneling and feeding on the fine respitogs or chips it makes. It abounds in the seas, and its ravages are so extensive and so rapidly effected that all submarine structures of wood are liable to be riddled by it unless carefully protected against its operations. Planks and timbers of bridges, piers and ships, that appear outwardly whole and perfect, will often on examination prove to be internally furrowed in every direction and ready to erumble in pieces under the alightest weight. A piece of deal has been found completely riddled in forty days after its immersion. M. Quaterfages relates that a bont raised four months after it had foundered on the coast near Port St. Sebastian was so worm-eaten that it was utterly useless.

The curious part of the Teredo's turneling is.

and foundered on the coast near Port at separitan was so worm-eaten that it was utterly useless.

The curious part of the Teredo's turneling is, that, although its galleries may perforate every part of the wood and destroy its entire substance, they never communicate. Some instinct informs the little miner when it has reached a furrow hollowed by another individual, and it is instantly changes its course and literally worms its way in a new direction. It generally moves with the grain unless it meets with some obstruction.

Early in the eighteenth century the Teredo attacked the dyless of Holland, and for a time threatened to annihilate the country by consuming the piles supporting the sea walls, and thus letting the ocean roll in upon the land. A vast sum of measy was expended before the immunout danger was arrested. But protection against the Teredo has been found in ronrust. Timber exposed to its gnawings is rendered safe on being impregnated with oxide of iron. Copper sheathing is employed to protect ships, or the timber is driven full of short, broad-headed walls, the rust of which covers it with a coating which is to the Teredo like an armor of mail. Its little tooth never attempts to penetrate a material se spailed for its taste.

Although the Teredo is called a worm, it is

transformations. It is hatched from a small round, regionship-cross eggs, and it is visually assessed to a small round, regionship-cross eggs, and it is visually assessed to the control of the control

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

eding Soft Coal to Swin Something About Noxious Insects.

Planting Nuts and Cuttings---How a Lilinois Prof. ssor Didn't Make Them Grow.

a Illinois Farmer Instructs Shoulder Straps in Pasturage—Summer Ripening Seeds of Trees.

Sarden Crops-Planting for Succes

Form Goust's, Ill., May 11.—Form one My hogs are very fond of eating Barciay coal may nutriment in it? or, does it pay to let it once in a while?

days at a time. We should not heastate to allow hogs all the soft coal they wanted.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

Some time since, we stated that Prof. Riley. State Entomologist of Missouri, had given up his European trip. We were misinformed. A letter just received from him says he expects to sail June 2 from New York. The trip is taken for a three-fold purpose: Primarily, for the benefit of his health, which has been seriously impaired through his persistent and manifold labors; also, to yish friends, and, at the same time, enlarge the scope of his scientific knowledge. He will have the best wishes of a host of friends on this side the Atlantic, who fully appreciate what he has done, not only for the State of Missouri, but, indeed, the whole West. In the meantime, the duties of his office are left in the hands of his competent assistant, Mr. Otto Sogger. By the way, the Sewenth Entomological Report of Mr. Riley is now out. It is fully up to the previous ones it value. It should be in the hands of every one who truly estimates the yearly damage by insects to crops in the West.

Apropos or Riskors.

The spring broods of grasshoppers (locusts) are devastating portions of Missouri in the most serious manner. Will they cross the Mississippi this year, for the first time? It is to be hoped not; and yet, why not? The Colorado beetles lived, and bred, and fed, and died, in their native home, until advancing civilization enabled them to pass from one potato-patch to another, on their way to the Atlantic, and, perhaps, over the civilized globe. The Colorado pest feeds only on one family of plants, solarius, but not so these locusts; hardly any green thing seems amise to them. They will, for want of better food, sat up any article of clothing that may be left around, and will even gnaw and run fork or hoe handles, or other implements that from use have imhibed the, perspiration of men or animals.

Our individual in Missouri reports having killed, by trapping in ditches, 120 businels of these pests, and be is still hard at work, a

And why not now it may, perhaps, as in-quired.

The answer is: Now every one uses the means that have been perfected for their destruction; the employment of Paris green, by the various plans for its distribution. And again, APRODES OF PARIS GREEN, we think a clever young man of Jefferson, near Chicago, a Mr. Gray, has hit upon the pian of distributing Paris green with water, and which

In the happy time when I won her grace.

Days in the bright spring weather,
When the twisted, rough old cross
Showered down apples blooms, dainty and grace.
That swung in her hair, and blushed at her took.
Sweet was her face as we inquired together,
And dainty the kisses any love gare me.

"Dear love, are you recalling.
The old days too," I said.
Her sweet eyes filled, and with tender grace she turned and reside her himsing face Against my shoulder; a sun-beam, failing.
Through the leaves above as, crowned her hand.
And so I beld her, trusting
That none was by to see;
A said mistake—for low, but clear,
This forming comment reached my war!

"Married for ages—dits just disgusting—
Such actions—and, Fred, they've got our true?"
—George A. Baker, Jr., in Serious for June.

Be AN EPIGASTRIC EPIC.

George A. Baker, Jr., in Scribner for June.

AN EPIGASTRIC EPIC.

Twas in a restaurant we met.—
I still recall the glance she gave,
And how enthralled I was, as if
That glance had made my soul her slave.

How quick she furned and deeply blushed,
As if she would woo'd my eye;
And how per head and sgan to work
Upon a plate of chicken-lie.

How more and more confused the grew,
It was my duty sent to note.

Until, with such dispatch she ste.
A chicken-bone stuck in her throat.

How then she started, should, and gagged.
I never, never can forget,
And dropped her section-I think thay were
At least a fifty-dollar set.

So paled my hopes as pales the light
That Fancy lends her lairy scens—
Sha grathed her stories up sant fled,
And I resumed my pork and beam.

Broadin Arysa.

Literature in France.

It is a sign of improvement to see that the circulation of immoral literature in at present very strongly disconntenanced by the authorities in France. Two publishers have recently been summoned and heavily fined, the one for issuing an edition of La Fontaine's "Noucelles," with the original indecemp lates, and the other for the republicatif the orthograph of the other for the republicatif the original indecemp lates, and the other for the republicatif the original indecemp lates, and the other for the republicatif the original made on the other for the republicatif the original made of the care of Louis XV.
At the sam ti 0 a vast number of books and publish one appear which would certainly not so tolerated in England, while the common papers abound with the correst caricatures. No better proof, indeed, of the french gentleman who, on being told that Funch was the leading comic paper of England, with a large circulation among the better classes, each of "And do four ellow a paper of that kind to lie upon your drawing-men and of that kind to lie upon your drawing-men and of that kind to lie upon your drawing-men and of that kind to lie upon your drawing-men and of that kind to lie upon your drawing-men and of that kind to lie

CLOUDED RE

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o. a vast number of a ions appear which a tolerated in England. a abound with the coarnest fer proof, indeed, of the bregard to the latter kind on than the inquiry of scho, on being fold that ading comic paper of correlation among the "And de von alloy a paper of the correlation among the "And de von alloy a paper of the correlation among the "And de von alloy a paper of the correlation among the "And de von alloy a paper of the correlation among the "And de von alloy a paper of the correlation among the "And de von alloy a paper of the correlation among the "And de von alloy a paper of the correlation and the correlation among the correlation and the correlation among the correlation and the correlation are correlated to the correlation and the correlation and the correlation are correlated to the correlation and the correlation and the correlation and the correlation are correlated to the correlation and the co

## CLOUDED REASON.

Frial of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln for Insanity.

the Is Found Insane, and Will Be Sent to Batavia,

The dath of solders include you can once the great of the party of the party of the season of the party of th

Prom the Desily of May II.

ATTEMPT AT SURDIDE.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesserday afternoon Mrs. Lincoln went into the drug-store of Frank Squair, pharmacist, in the tirand Pacific Hotel, and wasted him to give her some is adamum and camphor, saying that the needed it for neuralris in the arm. Knowing her mental condition, he pretended he had note ready, and that it would take half an hour to put it up. She said the would call in again for it, and them walked out into the street. Mr. Squair, supposing that he was going to some other drug-store, put on his has and followed her. She went directly agroes the street to Rogers & Smith's, at the corner of Adame and Clark. Just as she was telling Mr. Smith that she wanted some landanum, Mr. Squair becomed to Smith, and, when he came up, told him who it was he was talking to, and that he must not give her say laudanum. Mr. Smith then said to her he could not selt her any without a doctor's order, and also left and went down the street to Dale's, where she assed for laudsoum and camphor separately. Mr. Squair got in shead of her, and was consequently able to prevent her getting anything there.

Then, accing that ain was about returning to the Pacific, he hurried back to his own place, and put up a mixture of one drachin of liquid burnt sugar and ten drops of functure of camphor, in a 3-conce bottle filied with water and labeled "Laudsoum and Camphor." She took it and went outdoors, and as soon as she got on the sidewalk ahe drank the contents. About ten alimites afferwards she returned to the drug-store, saying that her arm troubled very much and she wanted some move laudsnum to add to the mixture. Mr. Squar asked her if she had used it, and she said no, that she wanted it stronger. She went behind the counter and began watching him. He told her the laudanum was kept in the basement, so he went down there and made up a mixture of an euros of liquid burnt sugar, is beled it "Laudsnum Poison,"—excutioned her to be careful, and gave it to her. She took it out and drank it

THE MURATS OF PLORIDA.

Close following upon the "exchange of fings" which made Florida the property of the United States, there came gathering within her territorial limits the nucleus of a more sectioned and

torial limits the nucleus of a more senned and elegant society than usually inaugurates a fron-tier settlement.

Many entire families of distinction set out from one and another of the States, to make their future home in this land of the orange and rose; and wit, wealth, beauty, and intelligence

Raiph Ringcod. Judge Thomas Randail, Gen. Richard K. Call, aide-de-camp to Gen. Jackson in the Indian wars, and subsequently Governor of Florids, and Col. Gadsden; while smong the ladies were the gentle and lovely firs. R. K. Call, Mrs. Florida White,—well-known for the brilliancy of her society attainments and personal grace,—Mrs. Nutail, similarly renowned, and the reputation for beauty and accomplishment.

An exile from France and Italy, separating himself as far an possible for the time from crowned heads and sceptres, there was living quietly on his plantation of Lipona Prince

at work, hested and smoke-stained, over a huge kettle, beneath which still famed the fire that had occasioned such trepidation. He rushed toward his wife on her approach, acclaiming, "Oh, Kate, I have made all your clothes a most beautiful pink!"

Horrors! He had actually taken her clothing indiscriminately, dresses, undergarments, wrappings, and dyed them all the same rosy hue, conclusively to test the virtue of some native dyewood which he had secretly ordained should not forever "blush unseen."

However trying his eccertricities may have made him to the "Kate" of his adoration she was a most excellent and devoted wife, the quality of these virtues being additionally tested subsequently through long mars of disease and helpissences on his part.

A sojoure in Brussels of searly two years duration formed an aggressible enjoyed in the life of the fluratis. There the frince had the command of a regiment assigned him, and there he had the pleasure of seeing his wife adorn her new position smong Counts and Kings as she had herefofore reflected grace on the surroundings of her American home. It was the general verdict that she seemed "mative and to the manner borg," and in no wise in leifor to the renoved Pauline and Carolina of the Bouapartes in all feminines graces.

The wary syst of mousche soon discovered centes of fear in the sojoun of Murat in Europs, and there may have been something more than mere apprehension in the idea that he might make his regiment the nucleus of a force for the restoration of his family o France and Naples.

He was frequently stooped in public by old soldiers and subjects of his uncle and father, who knelt to him, covering his hands with klesse. His resemblance to Napoleon created demonstrations of callusasim, indeed, among his old men-at-arms, that, as already hinted, there appeared some shadow of plausibility in the royal suspicion as to the possible or designed ultimatum.

And so, by order of he King of Belgium,

appeared some shadow of plausibility in the royal suspicion as to the possible or designed ultimatum.

And se, by order of he King of Belgium, Prince Murat's regiment was disbanded, the Colonel, in resigning the command, addressing his men in seven different languages, avincing the national variety of int body as well as his own linguistic attainments.

The exiles were still forbidden France and Italy; they therefore tuned their faces toward England, finally selecting London as the headquarters, where they sent a year of delightful social intercours, their house being the resort of all the exied family. Here were frequently Hortenes and Louis, the latter of whom, in his hour of triumph long after, did not forget the kind sympachy of coursin Kate, extended in his days of poverty and obscurity; and here came freely, size, Washington Irving, and other noted Amaricus sojourning at the time in London.

Doubtless much disappointed, whether justly or not, that his visit to Europe had developed no hope of the restoration of the Bonapartes. Murat returned at last to Florida, where he spent the remainors of his days, industriously but not effectively, with his experimental sain visionary tendence this modern dyline life in the Florida Indian war, wherein, as aide-de-camp to Gen. R. K. Call, he accompanied many an expedition in search of the dusky buck maranders. In one of these occurred a little insident illustrative of a characteristic siluded to esswhere—the Frince's plentiful lack of prejudice in matters gastronomic. The command had sen on the march for two days without rations in the wild evergades of the Indian country, when on the seeming of the second day, they encountered a band of the onemy, killing quite a number. Hungry and wearied, the victor threw themselves down to rest, when a drove of hogs, attracted by the bloody or peec of the Indians, came up to the spot, instituting a anguinary feast. These in their turn arrested the attention of the most appeting mell to the poor, half-stayed men. Col. Murat, present

continues of which separated Tolita from the Union, her emotion was so great that the great in the Union, her emotion was no failacting no looking lacks, we seem to be a seasiting and coorseling the soldiers of the fourth. Whole days were great the second of the fourth, Whole days were great the second of the fourth. Whole days were great the second of the fourth whole of the fourth of the second of the s

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HUMOR.

Traces, P. N. 19. 20— Are bothed on at 11 octock the more sings of the Note of School. Private of Cloock, Pirches milling and the specific of the sings of the Children of School. Private and the Control of the Control of School. Private and the Control of the Control of School. Private and the Private and the Private and the Control of School. Private and the Private an

and robbers were plying their trade, breaking into trunks and appropriating to themselves sundry articles of value. Money and clothing is needed, and the expely of food will have to be kept up for some time. A special police force is on duty. To the credit of the miners, even the violent straters, worked like heroes to save the coal sheds and improvements connected therewith, some of which have been damaged. The railroad will be repaired so as to bring out coal by morning. A report received here this evening describes the fires around Osceola and Phillipsburg as nearly out.

Benanton, Pa., May 23.—A drenching rain visited this section yesterday, completely extinguishing the forest fires on Moosic highlands and in the woods around Moscow, Daleville, Tobyhanoa, and other towns along the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Hailroad.

rear consumed in Oscola. Four hundred fanlines are rendered bonnetes. Great press to diswers consumed in Oscola. Four hundred fanlines are rendered bonnetes. Great press to diswhen, through his herois conduct and presson of
mind, saved many lives. He got a fool the
care, and, after looding them with men, comen,
and children, seed there. Evidence is hundred to the
care, and, after looding them with men, comen,
and children, seed the Evidence is hundred
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The fire is spreading rispidly through the
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## MONEY AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the svening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

2,866 3,878 4,730 4,730 1,121 1,121 80,908 72,657 4,065,986 3,970,441 94,873 114,746 113,400 13,274 240,854 201,453 454,700 423,437 4,565,116 4,808,147 1,242,061 Total..... 14,915 2,107,221 154,665 1,310 676,593 16,544 2,491 92,419 9,431 23,052

3,081,041 3,240,040 400,221 487,583 7,630 7,691 206 206 64,213 71,787 472,269 567,156

2,300 bu by sample at \$1.08,1.00 bu. On No. 3 at \$1.2;

2,300 bu by sample at \$1.08,1.434. Total, 2,100 bu. LAIEST.

Miss pork was solive an about 12%0 lower, closing at \$20.00,20.05 for June, \$0.25 for July, and \$20.50,20.55 for June, \$20.00,20.12% for June, \$20.20,20.30 for July, and \$20.50,20.55 for June and \$14.70,14, with sales of 3,750 for June and \$14.69,16.85 for July.

Wheat was solive and seak, declaiming 16. Beller Juny sold at 99.0, and closed at \$44,004,26. Beller July sold at 99.0, and closed at \$44,004,26. Beller July sold at \$9.00,00 nm, withsales early at \$4.50. Seller July sold at \$69.00, coloning at \$65.00, coloning at \$65.00,

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STATE OF THE PARTY CONTRICTORS TO T

The point of the p

sency to lower prices noticeable on Monday, and the market ruled strong. Sales of common to choice light weights at \$1.566,7.50, and of poor to good heavy at \$1.606,71.00. Mispleys were closed out at \$2.50,07.00. Mispleys at \$1.506,71.00. Mispleys at \$1.506,71.00. Mispleys at \$1.506,71.00. Mispleys at \$1.506,71.00. Mispleys and a season of to uniness any quotations of \$1.500. They averaged \$30. Ex. \$1.500. They averaged \$1.500. Sales at \$1.006,5.00.

BUFFALO. The arrivals since Saturday make a total of coll 200. In the absence of business any quotations would be simply nominal. Ordinary to good shorn sheep would probably sell at \$1.006,5.00.

BUFFALO. N. T., May 25.—CATPLE—Receipts, 1,363; total for the week; \$7.22; prices off 100 on common to fair, and 200 on best; quality of offerings about the same as last week; asks, \$65 Illinois, \$48, 1,073, and 1,210 ha, at \$4.2563,95637.00; 150 Tradians etsers, 736 to 1,366 ha, at \$4.006,40; 20 Missouri stears, 1,366 ha, \$4.7663,006,350.

BUFFAL AND LANDS—Receipts, 200; total for the week; \$6.00; market unurually dult; 1,500 sold for the week; \$6.00; market unurually dult; 1,500 sold for the week; \$6.00; market unurually dult; 1,500 sold for the week; \$6.00; market unurually dult; 1,500 sold for the week; \$6.00; pigs, \$7.50,68.25.

EAST LIBERTY. May 25.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day; \$42 head, of which 14 head were through stock and 12 for yard sales; the supply is very light so far, and very little is doing, only 25 head salving changed hands to-day, at prices the same as the closing rates of last week; the bulk of the buyers don't good and very little is doing, only 25 head salving changed hands to-day, at prices the same as the closing rates of last week; the bulk of the buyers don't good at your last stear, \$6.00 do, 10.00; 20 hands and strip week says be and strip week says be and strip week says be and strip at \$2.00 and the sait of \$6.00 for

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

ATTENDED ON SET 18 ATTENDED ON STATES OF SET 18 ATTENDED ON SET 18 ATT

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

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NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.

New York, May 25,—Business continues light win
commission-houses and importers, and the jubling
trade was quiet to-day on account of the rainy weather.

Cotton goods were slow but fairly steady in price.

Prints were quiet except job lots in jobbars hands,
which are selling freely. Conestors prints have been
reduced to Sa. Ginghams were in fair demand.

Heavy worsted coatings and satinets are doing fairly
in agents' hands.

St. 200.1. St; amber do, St. 35(2). 40; while do, St. 30.1. Al. Bys quiet; Canada in bond, St. 65; State, St. 10. Barley and mails quiet and unchanged. Cornelloupts, 34,000 bu; hower shower; mixed Western, 74(6)75e; yellow do, 75(2)50e; white do, St. Calabarenty, 19,000 bu; lower; white do, St. Calabarenty; hipping, 65(6)70e.

HAY—Heavy; shipping, 65(6)70e.

Guocchine—Coffee canier; Rio, 18c, in gold. Supp. dull and a shade canier; fair to good refining, 7 18-19; also store and the state of the

demand; 60-2730. Rys steady; moderate demand; \$1.33(3).5. Barley dull ind nominal.

Ort.s—Unchanged.

Eogs—Fair and firm; 1840.

BUTTEM—Bull and declined; choice Western Beserve, 27(220; choice Central Ohio, 210-20; lever grades nominal.

CHERGE—Sheady; moderate demand.

PROVINGES—Por dull and nominal; steam, 150; hettle, 1840.

Bulk mests dull and droping at 35/c; 11/c; 11/c.

Bulk mests dull and unchanged at 35/c; 11/c; 11/c.

Bulk mests dull and unchanged at 35/c; 11/c; 11/c.

Bulk mests dull and unchanged at 35/c; 11/c; 11/c.

Bulk mests dull and unchanged at 35/c; 11/c; 11/c.

Bulk mests dull and unchanged at 35/c; 10/c; 21/c.

Bacon dull and unchanged at 35/c; 10/c; 21/c.

Bacon dull and unchanged at 35/c; 10/c; 21/c.

SHILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 25.—FLOUB—Quist and assistated of the steam of t

SKIPALKERS—Flour, 17,000 bris; cois, 800 br; comp. 300 br.

PRILLADELPHIA. Pr., May 15.—FLOUR—Dull; comp. 28.00; Wisconsin and Minnesons family, 55.7024.371; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do, 55.374(24.58); in grades, 55. 1568.00.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; red, 11.304.1854; andre. 51.44. Eye 51.10. Corn unastical; value, Evalue, 11.45. Eye 51.10. Eye 51.25. Evalue, Eval

COPYRE—Quiet but firm; Hio carpose unchanged,
Wather, 41, 2291. In.
TOLEDO.
TOLEDO, May 25.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged,
Grains—Whesh 293s lower, closing checky; small
Michigan, cash and June, 81, 23; ; July and Angred,
Sl. Ac; Ma, 1 red, S. 32; ; Mo. 2 do June, Sl. 22; AssumSl. Ac; Ma, 1 red, S. 32; ; Mo. 2 do June, Sl. 22; AssumSl. 23; Corn fair and firm; high mixed, 70; 671; 67
June, 70; 6716; July, 72; C.; Angrust, 70; 671; 67
June, 70; 6716; July, 72; C.; Angrust, 70; 671; 67
Tantourre—Dul; Buffalo, 49; 685; a.
REGERTES—Flour, nous; wheat, 4,000 fm; cm,
68,000 hm; reda, 1,000 bm,
http://doi.org/10.100/10.
BOUTCH, May 21.—FLOUR—Duled and dul; Weben
Toleron, St. 30; 671; Common calcus, V. 40; 671;
Wissonain and Zimmonto do, St. 11d. a.; while where
Colley, Sunday, M. S. Santo, St. Acquain, C. March, M.
Colley, J. C. Chang, St. School, D. 1, does the college.

Joseph J. Comp. and St. Steiner, M. Acquain, J. March,
J. Colley, Long College, St. Acquain, J. March,
J. College, J. C. Chang, J. M. Jules, Garrier, J. March,
J. College, J. C. Chang, J. Jules, J. Calcus, J. March,
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\$2,50 each, remarkab HAMBURG NETT

nd BASQUES, with leeves, at the low prochildren's PiQ PLAIN AND E

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CILES, BR 268 WAB WOOLEN

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President......
Vice President.......
Cashler

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OF INDIA, D
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Francisticas from overage of historia, filerth, estimated for an artistable for an artistable, for tenen overage of the same for the sa

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